CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 144 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
15th June	Kleist	Troops only
20th June	Novara*	6854
26th June	Morvada†	8103
29th June	Dwarka	8069
5th July	Nyanza (A)	6636 extra sailing
3rd July	Naldera	16230
10th July	Nellore (A)	6855
17th July	Karmala (A)	8983

*Fully booked from China, will not take any passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.
(A) Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about	Steamers	
23rd June	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
11th June	Bandora	Karachi & P. Gulf 1p.m.
24th June	Limpa	Karachi direct 10 a.m.
27th "	Karoa	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Suwahn Maru	G. Hidashima	4172	4th June	20th June
Hasagawa Maru	E. Toki	5838	18th June	22th June
Bombay Maru	M. Tsuruga	4352	2nd July	13th July
Yalma Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	10th July	21st July

For freight and passage apply to
K. SAGAMI,
Manager.
Elphee Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	8th June	20th June
Ramon Maru	K. Tsuji	24th "	30th "
Indus Maru	R. Yano	30th June	10th July

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Bok No. 355: Telephone No. 2150.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each.
„ CASHMERE „ Rs. 2/8 & 3/8 each.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,
Esplanade Chambers, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
18TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 800.
1st Class "B" Rs. 620.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur, and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
1478

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
TERLING RESERVE FUND. £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsimtsao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 46,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,080,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
92, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras Cawnpore—Chandnasi.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	60,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favour able terms—Rules on aplpication.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liabilty of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value if are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 180,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rue de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	19,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	16,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,497

DIRECTORS
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.)
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. R. GHOSH, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuvandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAMNARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and DEMAND DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
JAMNARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765,242
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effcted on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JUST RECEIVED.

Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Children's frocks and all and every article of wear
FOR
LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
MERCER, MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 479
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE ON SUNDAY THE 20TH JUNE 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS ARTISTIC NEW DESIGNED TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO BY WINKELSONS, SAFE, SLIDING DINING TABLE, ENGLISH WARDROBES, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS AND CHAIRS, SELECTED SEASONWOOD FURNITURE, PATHE PHONOGRAPH VERY RARE CUT GLASS WARE AND RICH PLANTEDWARE, Etc. etc.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs Mehta and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises No. 2, Kennaway House, opposite the Robert Money School, Procter Road, the very valuable and substantial Teak and Blackwood Household Furniture such as Sliding Dining tables Dining chairs, meatsafes, mirrored sideboards, Dinnerwaggons, Rich Silk tapestry lined Drawing Room complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich artistic mirrored cabinets, English wardrobes, safes rich carved teapoys, Jardineer stands, Cottage Piano by Winkelsons, chesterfield sofas and chairs to match, selected seasonwood Furniture, Pathe Phonograph with 75 selected English Records, Rich Bedroom selected double and single cloth and gown Presses, Dressing chests of drawerd, iron bedsteads with mattresses, marbletop wash band table with crokery, Rich door curtains, specially made to order glass and panal door almirahs, rich panal door hanging cupboards, wooden teapoys, rich carpets, specially selected best framed historical pictures, towel horses, writing tables with drawers, arm easy chairs, hat pegs, bath stands, very rare cut-glassware, crockeryware, and rich platedware etc., etc.
The Property of C. H. Slater Esq., Ag., District Superintendent G. I. P. Railway.
Catlogues are being published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 44 PACKAGES TURKEY RED.
On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Manilal Vrajlal of Navigully (of Sha Hiralal Girdhar):—
44 packages Turkey Red, 40 yards and 20 yards.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th June, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.
99, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2409.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of June, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by the order of Rai Bahadur Chunnilal Ramswarup at his godown in Vardhaman Jetsy, Colaba, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Vardhaman Jetsy & Co.
100 bales cotton Bhivani Gin.
97 bales cotton Biaver Gin.
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th June, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF NAPIER MOTOR CAR.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st June, at their room No. 16, Apollo Street, one English Napier Motor Car in good running order, Knight engine, 5 seater, opened body.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LARGE VACANT PIECE OF LAND SITUATE AT GILDER CROSS LANE TARDEO.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instruction from Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Vendor and on account and at the risk of Tyaballi Cumroodin Jariwalla, the Defaulting Purchaser of the premises firstly hereunder described sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the said undermentioned property, firstly described and on behalf of the Vendor the property secondly hereunder written.
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure situate, lying and being at Gilder Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2842 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old No. 339, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366 and 392, New Nos. 13857, 13876, 13877, 13878, 13879, 13880, and 13888, Old Survey No. 86, 87, 93 and 94 and New Survey No. 1/7012 and 2/7013 and 2B/7011 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Wall and thereafter the property of Haji Esmail Hassam, on or towards the West partly by the Vendor's Wall and thereafter the property of the Vendor and partly by Gilder Cross Lane, on or towards the South by Vendors' Wall and thereafter the property of the Vendor and on or towards the North by Vendor's Wall and thereafter the property of the Vendor and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4632, 4633, 4334 (3) and Street Nos. 3 and 6a and 3b were formerly and are now partly in the occupation of the Vendor and partly by the tenants of the Vendor.
SECONDLY:—All that piece of land admeasuring about 98 square yards or thereabouts situate at Gilder Cross Lane, and bounded, on or towards the East by Government vacant land, on or towards the West by Gilder Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendor firstly described, and on or towards the South by Government land.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1920.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th June, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 65, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 KEGS RED LEAD AND 10 CASES CAMPHOR SLABS.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th June, 1920, at the undermentioned time and place by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Keshavji Ramdas, the following goods.
Ex. S. S. "Saigon Maru."
At 3 p.m. at the Port Trust Godown No. 3, Carnac Bunder, Valkart Lane.
100 kegs Red Lead Nippon Genuine "A" quality each keg containing 56 lbs.
Also at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Godown No. 169-171, Samuel Street, (Khoja Moholla), next to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim's and Co.'s Pedhi.
10 cases Camphor Slabs.
Each slab weighing 2½ lbs., each case containing 100 lbs.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th June, 1920.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARMITAGE & CO.

HIGH CLASS TAILORS & SHIRT. MAKERS CHEMICAL CLEANERS & DYERS.

New Stocks of Tropical Suitings and Tweeds, Shirtings, Hats, Ties, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Topees. All Garments perfectly cut and tailored. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

REASONABLE PRICES.

103, Medows Street, 1st Floor.
(over Taraporewallas).

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 1

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolments proceeding for Government Auditing Diploma, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce Courses. Prof. DAVAR can be interviewed during business hours. 30, Esplanade Road. 1453

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One LADY DOCTOR qualified and experienced for Bantva Zenana Hospital. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1577

WANTED—TRAVELLING and STATIONARY AGENTS. Security required. Apply (enclosing one anna stamp) UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND BUREAU, Delhi. 1702

WANTED—An expert TYPIST. Apply immediately, DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, 80, Esplanade. 1768

WANTED—BILLIARD MARKER. Good salary with board and lodging. Apply SECRETARY, RIPON CLUB, Esplanade Road. 1732

WANTED—A qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Tarapur Dispensary with free quarters. Apply with testimonials if any, to the Administrator, Cambay State, stating terms. 1766

WANTED—Male and Female TEACHERS for a Local High School. Apply with particulars and the salary expected to Box No. 726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1727

WANTED—GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES. Apply stating fully terms and qualifications to SECRETARY, Board of Volunteers, Sarnajavick Education Society, Surat. 1654

WANTED—A suitable PARTY or BROKER for Ready Important French Stock in Bombay, of Perfumery, Medicines, Soaps, Scents etc., inducive price. Apply sharp Box No. 702, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1612

DRAUGHTSMEN—Two experienced wanted for Blantyre, Africa, Salary £12 sterling monthly, free quarters, free medical attendance, free outward and return passages. Three years' agreement. Apply with copies of testimonials to Post Box 79, Bombay. 1578

WANTED.—Experienced TYPIST and SHORTHAND-TYPIST for Firm. Apply stating ... for Solicitor's Stations to P... pay expected and qualifications Chr... No. 734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1771

WANTED—A competent ENQUIRY and DESPATCH CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experienced should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 688, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1553

WANTED—A competent SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER, thoroughly conversant with Refrigerating and Ice-making Plant. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 687, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1544

WANTED.—A competent CLERK, knowledge of ACCOUNTS essential, for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 713, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1636

WANTED—Young men of good education and respectable family, with a view to being trained for positions of managers, if efficient, excellent prospects for good men, earning capacity unlimited. Apply in person to SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO., Hornby Road. 1752

WANTED.—An experienced HEAD-MASTER for the Abrama-Kharsad High-school; pay Rs. 100 to 150, according to qualifications. Also wanted GRADUATES as ASSISTANT TEACHERS for the same high-school. Those with science or mathematics preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating terms to D. N. DESAI, Chairman, Managing Committee Kharsad via Amalsad. 1782

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SERVICE in a Commercial firm by a young energetic undergraduate. Please write Box No. 724, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1708

WANTED—PRIVATE TUITIONS by an experienced Graduate Tutor. Terms moderate Last year's results, excellent. Apply Box No. 706 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1626

FOR SALE

WANTED TO SELL—BROKER'S CARD in Old Share Bazaar, Bombay. Highest offers invited. Fine opportunity. Apply Box No. 735, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1773

FOR SALE.

HIMALAYAN HONEY—Pure and white four and two pound tin Rs. 4/9 and 2/8 Violet Jam fresh Rs. 2/2 per pound tin free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chawha, Punjab. 1599

FOR SALE.—10,000 yards 36 in. wide, Government Tussore shade AEROPLANE CLOTH, suitable for Ladies' Dresses, Costumes and Gent's. Suits, etc. For further particulars, please apply to, GOPAL RAO, Commission Agent, Mission Road, Quetta. 1785

NEW OIL ENGINES By Ruston, Special Crude Oil 50 and 15 B.H.P. and New National 10 B.H.P. Special Crude Oil and New A. C. Siemens Motor 15 B.H.P. for immediate delivery ERUCH D. ENGINEER & CO., Two Tanks, Bombay. 1751

FOR SALE—BUNGALOW known as "Clyde House" on Mall Road at Cawnpore, fitted with Electric Installations and Fans. Consists of 3 Large shape in front also compound occupied by Singer & Co. For Photo, Plans, and further informations apply to DAWOOD HASHUM, East Street, Poona. 1542

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A good, specious AIRY BUNGALOW, at Walkeshwar, near Government House, for high class Hindus only. On view but 8 and 11 a.m. Apply SHETH NATHURAM RAMNARAYAM, near Banganga, Walkeshwar. 1725

TO BE GIVEN on long lease at No. 7 Victoria Road, Byculla, large GODOWN with a Spacious Compound measuring about 2,500 yards. Suitable for a workshop or motor garrage. Apply Messrs. KANGA & CO., Aerated Water Facory, No. 7, Victoria Road, Byculla. 1660

TO LET—For the Poona season (June-October, 1920), ASHLEY HOUSE, Bund Gardens Road, containing six large bedrooms, drawing and dining rooms, with complete stable accommodation, servants' quarters, etc Well furnished, complete electric installation, with billiard table, suitable for a chummery and wealthy merchants and racing men. Near Railway Station and commanding an excellent view. For rent, etc., apply immediately Box No. 728, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1734

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE TRANSFER DEPARTMENT of the above Company will be removed to Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, from SATURDAY, the 19th day of June, 1920.

DHARAMSI MORARJI & Co.,
Agents.

Ismail Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
16th June, 1920. 1761

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE TRANSFER DEPARTMENT of the above Company will be removed to Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, from SATURDAY, the 19th day of June, 1920.

DHARAMSI MORARJI & Co.,
Agents.

Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
16th June, 1920. 1762

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LTD., will be REMOVED to the BOMBAY CLOTH MARKET BUILDING, (1st Floor), Mangaldas Road, Princess Street, Bombay, from the 21st June, 1920.

DWARKADAS JAGMOHANDAS & Co.,
Managing Agents.

1740

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one share certificate bearing No. 1841 of the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Bai Bhikaiji, widow of Fakirji Nowroji Oomrigar, together with a transfer form in respect thereof signed by the said Bai Bhikaiji, has been LOST or MISLAID. The public are hereby warned against dealing with the said share or the transfer form and if anybody deals with the same he will do so at his risk.

If anybody finds the said certificate of the transfer form he will be good enough to return the same to the undersigned at their office at 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and he will be rewarded.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1920.

ARROFF & VACHHA,
Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
1769

NOTICE.

THE S. S. "LOYALTY" will sail from here for Marseilles on the 18th of this month from Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 13,

Passengers will note that the arrangements have been made to keep the yellow gate of the Alexandra Docks, No. 13, open on Friday, the 18th instant and requested to make use of the same, as all other gates will remain closed on that date.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to the above shed on Thursday, the 17th instant before 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Medical inspection of the Passengers will take place at 10-30 a.m on Friday, the 18th instant, at Alexandra Docks Shed No 13 and passengers are requested to be present there before that time. S. S. "Loyalty" will sail at 12 Noon.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.
1744

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A TRAINED TEACHER for proposed Bijapur Blind School. Pay Rs. 30 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

J. C. DEQUADROS,
Civil Surgeon & Chairman,
Blind Relief Association, Bijapur.
Bijapur, 12th June, 1920. 1776

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for C. I. Pipes and Fittings will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 19th day of August, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
Storekeeper.
1760

ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHARE-HOLDERS.

re. Allotment call unpaid.

SHARE-HOLDERS, who have as yet deferred payment of amount due by them on allotment, are hereby requested to remit the same before 30th June, 1920, at Rs. 15 per share, with interest at 9 per cent. from 1st June, 1920 upto the date of actual payment. In default their shares are, under Sec. 30 and 31 of the Articles of Association, liable to be forfeited.

for Acme Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
MATHURADAS VISSANJI & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th June, 1920. 1764

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA

WANTED—A Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons or a Sub-Assistant Surgeon for the above Asylum. The person appointed will be required to live in the Asylum where he will be provided with free quarters. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned not later than June 30, 1920.

N. MAUGHAN, M. Inst: C.E.,
Honorary Secretary,
Acworth Leper Asylum,
Matunga, Bombay.
Municipal Offices;
Bombay, June 16, 1920. 1758

NOTICE.

THE NEW STEAM NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are now OPENED and transfer forms will be received for Registration on week days between 12 and 3 p.m. All transfer forms must be accompanied by relative Allotment Letters.

MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
1778 Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that certificates for 20 Shares Nos. 8846 to 55 and 34966 to 75 of Central Provinces Railway Company, Ltd., standing in my name, have been LOST. The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to me.

MORARJI M. KAMDAR.
Bombay, 16th June, 1920.
Eldon Road. 1757

E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER REGISTER of the Company will be OPENED on TUESDAY, the 22nd June, 1920.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.
1773

G. CLARIDGE & COMPANY, LIMITED

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be OPENED from MONDAY, the 21st instant.

By order of the Board,
W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.,
H. H. LAKIN,
Director,
Managing Agents.
1763

VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE.

OLD established and thoroughly sound Athletic Outfitters and Photographic Business for Sale as going concern in central locality in Bombay. Further particulars from Mr. NILKANTH C. NADKARNI, 6/8, Carnac Road, Bombay, by whom written offers will be received for consideration up to 15th July. 1609

PRODUCE.

WANTED by a leading mercantile firm in Calcutta, a pure English or French Gentleman, well acquainted with European and American Markets and thoroughly conversant with export Trade of Produce Lines specially Oilseeds, Wheat, Rice, etc., to assist develop business on a larger scale. Will pay Rs. 1,000 or over. Only those having considerable experience and good foreign connections and possessing intimate knowledge of local places as Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, need apply with copies of testimonials, work done and references; Excellent references and good home training essential. Please apply sharp to Box No. 704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1622

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET for Season—out of the Poona Banks property at Shamhurdir, a three storied Bangalow and rooms; on the hibhest elevation on Fergusson College Road, most centrally situated with beautiful garden and well with air pump. For terms apply immediately to::—

H. K. GOLE,
Manager Poona Bank Limited.
Poona, Dated 9th June, 1920. 1573

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

ALTERATION IN THE TRAIN SERVICE OVER THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from Wednesday, the 16th instant until further notice the follotwing will be the revised train service over the Matheran Steam Tramway.

	H. M.
Matheran	dep. 15-40
Neral	arr. 17-20
	H. M.
Neral	dep. 10-10
Matheran	arr. 11-45

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 14th June, 1920. 1714

NOTICE

WANTED—An experienced PRACTICAL PIPELAYER Cast Iron and Wrought Iron pipes.

Preference will be given to one possessing knowledge of English and surveying.

Good prospects for a really capable man.

Stating salary required, apply to A. C. R. E. Peshawar with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.

The applicant should be able to ride a bicycle and keep one. 1693

NOTICE.

RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.

THE RAJARAN COLLEGE, Kolhapur, RE-OPENS on the 21st inst. The College courses would include B.A. Junior. The optional subjects are:—(1) English, (2) Sanskrit, (3) Persian, (4) Mathematics, (5) History and Economics, (6) Philosophy.

The services of competent and experienced Professors have been secured

Scholars seeking admission may apply to the Principal.

Ordinary Hostel Arrangement have been completed.

Students seeking admission should apply to the Secretary Local College Committee.

J. T. TENSHE,
President,
Local College Committee, Kolhapur.
13th June, 1920. 1729

THE MALABAR TIMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of The Malabar Timber Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 90, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 29th day of June, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital as at 16th June, 1920

To approve as altered the Agreement with the Managing Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers for the Management of the Company

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd June to the 2nd of July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAGABHAI MANIBHAI & CO.,
Managing Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers.
14th June, 1920. 1739

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION. NOVOCAIN

NOW AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic. Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application.

Manufactured by:

Messrs. SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—

Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & CO., Oak Lane, Bombay

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of split and cut firewood to the Locomotive Department during the year 1920 are invited and will be received in the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent's Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Parel upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, and also from the Locomotive Foreman, Godhra, on payment of Rs. 0/8 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 500 (five hundred) must be deposited with the Assistant Auditor, Cash and Pay Branch, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt for the same should be attached to the tender otherwise it will not be considered.

(N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender.).

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

N. MARRYAT,
Ag. Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.
1697

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED SHORTLY.

The Simna Tea & Trading Company, Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913).
Reg. Office 640, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Capital . . . . . Rs. 5,00,000,

Divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each.

Payable Rs. 2 with application, Rs. 2 on allotment within 30 days from the date of acceptance and the balance by two-monthly instalments of Rs. 2 each according to Calls. Admission fee, Re. 1 with each application.

Strong Board of Directors including Tea experts and business men. Government. authorised auditors.

Bankers.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE BHAWANIPUR BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

The land is situated in the famous Sylhet district close to Railway station and on the stream Kalacherra. The soil is of first class quality. Rain falls about 100 inches during the year and an outturn of Tea from 12 to 14 maunds per acre may fairly be expected.

Dividend Expected Cent Per Cent, Some Indian concern such as Gurjan Jhera, Chamurchi, etc., have paid a dividend over 200 per cent., so an efficiently and economically managed concern like this can fairly expect a dividend of cent per cent.

PROGRESS OF GARDEN WORKS.—Plantation of 100 acres have been completed and another 300 acres will be completed by the end of this year. Nursery works are complete. Last years plantation is the best in the locality.

For Share applications, terms of agency and other particulars apply to our representative Mr. P. K. Menon B. A. c/o "The Chronicle."

P.S.—Tea companies generally pay dividend after the 5th year. But this Company being a trading company as well for which a representative is now in England can reasonably expect to pay dividend before this usual period.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MADHOWRAO JANARDHAN VARESKAR, of Bombay, Hindu, an Engineer ..... Deceased.

(1) VINAYAK MADHOWRAO VARESKAR and (2) DINANATH MADHOWRAO VARESKAR, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, sons of the abovenamed deceased, the first in the employ of the Income Tax Collector's Office, Bombay, and the second, a Clerk in Messrs. Mackenzie and Co., and both residing at Sion, without the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirty-first day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

VINAYAK MADHOWRAO VARESKAR,
Petitioner-in-Person and another.
The 31st day of May, 1920. 1756

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAGJIVAN SHESHKARAN, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Cloth Surveyor, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

AMRATLAL JAGJIVAN, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the twelfth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 12th day of June, 1920.
Messrs. BHIMJI & Co.,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
1779

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM the 15th instant our address will be:—

SULTAN BUILDING,
Fort Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.
BABCOCK & WILCOX, LTD.
1571

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

No. 00151 of 1920.

CHANCERY DIVISION.
Mr. Justice Astbury.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order dated the 7th day of May, 1920, the Court has directed separate meetings of (1) the holders of 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares and (2) the holders of Ordinary Shares respectively, issued by the abovenamed Company to be convened for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving, a Scheme of Agreement proposed to be made between the said Company and the said holders of 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares and Ordinary Shares respectively.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that such meetings will be held at the Company's Office, Colaba Causeway, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1920, at the times below-mentioned, namely: The meeting of the Ordinary Shareholders at 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon, the meeting of the 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shareholders at 5-30 o'clock in the afternoon, or so soon thereafter as the said meeting of the Ordinary Shareholders is concluded, at which place and respective times, all such Ordinary Shareholders and 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shareholders are respectively requested to attend. A copy of the said Scheme of arrangement can be seen and forms of proxy obtained at the office of the said Company, Colaba Causeway, Bombay, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any week-day Saturday excepted, prior to the day appointed for the said meetings.

The said Shareholders may attend such meetings respectively and vote thereat either in person or by proxy, provided that all proxies be deposited with the Company at its office not later than 48 hours before the respectiev times fixer for the said meetings.

By the said Order the Court has appointed Sir Sassoon David, Bart., the Chairman of the said Company, or, failing him, Sir Stanley Reed, Knight, a Director of the said Company, or, failing him the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, a Director of the said Company, to act as Chairman of the said Meetings respectively, and has directed the Chairman to report the results of the said Meetings to the Court.

The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1920.

By Order of the Board.
P. D. MAHALUXMIWALLA,
Secretary.
Colaba Causeway, Bombay.
1758

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

Do not throw away after use. We sharpen Gillette, Clemak, Auto, Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Arbenz and thick blades As. 4 each. Twinplex Streppers Rs. 11 each. All post free. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows Street, (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Applications will be received upto 5th July 1920.

Tata Publicity Corporation,
LIMITED.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . . Rs. 50,00,000.

Divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

The Present Issue Consists of 20,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Out of the present issue of 20,000 Shares the Directors and their friends have applied for and will be allotted [13,300] Shares and the remaining 6,700 Shares are now offered for public subscription.

On all the above Shares there will be payable Rs. 10 per Share on Application and Rs. 10 per Share on Allotment and further calls not exceeding Rs. 20 per Share will be made at intervals of not less than three months.

The right of voting at General Meetings is one vote for every one share.

DIRECTORS.

MR. R. D. TATA, Merchant, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. *Chairman.*
THE HON'BLE MR. PHIROZE C. SETHNA, Merchant, Hornby Row, Bombay.
MR. F. E. DINSHAW, Solicitor, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
LALA LALCHAND of Messrs. Lalchand and Sons, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.
MR. H. J. BHABHA, Pedder Road, Bombay.
MR. A. J. BILIMORIA, Director, Tata Sons, Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
MR. B. F. MADON, Director, R. D. TATA and Co., LTD., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
MR. T. H. CAMPBELL-HOWES, Publisher, Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. WADIA GHANDY AND COMPANY, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. S. B. BILIMORIA & Co.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. TATA SONS, LTD.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

STANDARD BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

Prospectus.

The Company has been formed generally for the objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association which are mainly organizing and carrying on a Publishing, Printing and general Publicity business; the erecting of a building to contain the latest Printing Machinery including Rotaries, Flatbed and Lithographic Machines; the opening of Photographic, Artists' and process studios for Blockmaking and an up-to-date Advertising Department that will be capable of turning out work equal to the best work turned out in Europe or America; to acquire the sole rights of various newspapers and magazines and to start new ones to be devoted to industrial development and advocating a liberal policy in politics.

It is generally recognised that India is on the threshold of a new industrial era. India to-day opens up large and wonderful possibilities for a great industrial future. In every branch of activity the energies of its business men are seeking new outlets. On every side new opportunities offer, new demands wait to be satisfied. The resources of the country in raw materials are so immense as to ensure for India an industrial future whose magnitude and scope are illimitable, and every day sees the devotion of new capital to the exploitation of these resources. Well equipped as India is in the matter of natural resources, in brains and capital necessary for the exploitation of these resources industrialists have hitherto felt the want of efficient publicity and propaganda work to guide and assist their efforts. Present facilities in regard to industrial and commercial propaganda work in India are entirely inadequate to meet the demands of the situation, and it is with a view to remedying this defiency that the present Company has been formed and has decided to put up a building, staffed with experts in every branch from England and America, that will compare with any similar organization in the West. Industrialists will thus have at command an organization for producing advertising designs and copy, posters, catalogues, booklets, house organs and all printing work of the very highest class in one, two or tricolour process. Guidance and inspiration are urgently needed and it is hoped that the TATA PUBLICITY CORPORATION, LIMITED, combining the schemes outlined below, can be of the greatest service to those whose enterprise and optimism have taught them to have faith in India's industrial future.

Close observation will prove that the remarkable growth of the younger countries in the West has been largely due to scientific publicity. England and America are outstanding examples, and they have a combination of publicity methods covering Industrial journalism, technical programmes, tuition by correspondence, clever advertising posters, Cinema lectures, Trade exhibitions, Exposition, Conferences, Associations, and a multitude of similar enterprises which combine to achieve the quickest results in the growth of all their activities.

The present activity in industrial enterprise in India is to a certain extent clogged for want of efficient publicity. TATA PUBLICITY CORPORATION, LIMITED, has therefore been formed in order to fill the breach and to demonstrate to India and the world and the great possibilities that this country offers.

To further the Company's usefulness to industrialists in their propaganda work, several morning, evening and weekly newspapers and periodicals in addition to compendious Trade Directories, Business "Who's Who" and statistical compilations will be inaugurated and will be devoted to the development of the country.

Cinema film production for the purpose of advertising will form one of the activities of the Company. This is undoubtedly one of the greatest possibilities for the assistance of India's industrial development and education.

The Company has arranged to purchase the entire rights of certain Magazines including the "Indian Business" and the "Indian Motorist" as nucleus for this aspect of industrial development propaganda. These will be supplemented at a later stage with new Technical Journals, Trade Directors, Business "Who's Who" and general newspapers. The Company is negotiating for the representation in India of similar Journals abroad.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 1,000 shares.

The following Agreements will be entered into:—

(a) Agreement between The Bombay Printing Works, Limited and its Liquidator and the Company, whereby the Company will take over and The Bombay Printing Works, Limited will transfer the property, machinery and stock of the business now carried on by them in consideration of the sum of Rs. 2,04,862 paid in cash to the said Company or its Liquidator, out of which amount the sum of Rs. 20,000 is for goodwill.

(b) Agreement between T. H. Campbell-Howes and the Company, whereby the Company will purchase and T. H. Campbell-Howes will transfer the entire rights of publication of the Magazines "Indian Business" and "Indian Mortorist" for the sum of Rs. 35,000.

(c) Agreement between the Company of the one part and Tata Sons Limited of the other part by which Tata Sons Limited shall be appointed Agents of the Company for a period of 30 years on a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 per annum for the first five years after the registration of the Company and on a remuneration of 5% of the net profits of the Company after the expiration of the said period of five years.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is to be the holding of 30 shares in the Company and the remuneration of the Directors is to be a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 for each meeting attended by them and that such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in journeys to the Works or inspection of the property of the Company or in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's capital or any debentures issued by the Company and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration, if any, as the Company in General Meeting may grant, and such remuneration and further remunerations are to be divided among the Directors in such proportion and in such manner as the Directors may from time to time determine.

All preliminary expenses down to and including the day on which the Company is entitled to commence business which are estimated at Rs. 12,000 will be paid by the Company.

The whole of the present issue of capital of Rs. 20 lacs has been underwritten at a commission of 2% which will be paid by the Company.

A sum of Rs. 15,000 is agreed to be paid to Mr. T. H. Campbell-Howes for his work in connection with the promotion of the Company.

The nature of interest of Mr. R. D. Tata, the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Sethna, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Mr. A. J. Bilimoria and Mr. B. F. Madon being the Directors and shareholders of the Bombay Printing Works, Limited, is that they are interested in the property, assets and goodwill thereof to be acquired by this Company.

The nature of interest of Mr. T. H. Campbell-Howes, another Director of this Company, as the Vendor of the Magazines the "Indian Business" and the "Indian Motorist" to this Company is that he will be paid the sum of Rs. 35,000 in cash as consideration for the sale thereof, and the further sum of Rs. 15,000 for his work in connection with the promotion of the Company as aforesaid.

The nature of interest of Mr. R. D. Tata and Mr. A. J. Bilimoria, two of the Directors of this Company, is that they are interested in the remuneration payable under the said Agency Agreement.

A copy of Memorandum of Association with the names, description and addresses of the subscribers is attached hereto and forms part of it.

Copies of the abovementioned agreements and the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the registered office of the Company during business hours.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the Prospectus and sent to the Company at its Registered Office, Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, with a remittance of the amount of deposit on application.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Dated this 15th day of June 1920.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF

TATA PUBLICITY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

STANDARD BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROW, FORT,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company the sum of ... being a deposit of Rs. 10/- per share on application in respect of ... Shares, I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated the 15th day of June 1920, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me and to pay Rs. 10— per share on allotment and the balance as and when called up, and I hereby authorise you to place my name on the Register of Members in respect of the shares allotted to me, and I agree to accept such shares, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

It is understood that the Company may issue a Certificate in respect of the above shares at any time within a year from the date of allotment.

Name in full .....
Usual Signature .....
Address .....
Description .....
Date .....

RECEIPT.

TATA PUBLICITY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Bombay, ... 1920.

RECEIVED of Mr. .....*of* .....*th*
sum of Rs. .....*being the deposit for application upon*
Shares of Rs. 100 *each in the abovenamed Company applied for by him on the* .....*day of* 1920

FOR TATA PUBLICITY CORPORATION, LIMITED,
Secretary.

TATA PUBLICITY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

REFERENCE NO. .....
Rs. .....
Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ELECTORAL ROLL, BOMBAY CITY.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

AN ELECTORAL ROLL is being prepared of persons eligible to vote at elections for the Council of State to be formed under the Government of India Act 1919.

The form referred to below contains a full list of qualifications of which the main ones are briefly stated below:—

(1) Assessment to land revenue of not less than Rs. 2,000.
(2) Assessment to income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 50,000.
(3) Past or present membership (non-official) of a legislative body.
(4) Past or present tenure of office of the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.
(5) Past or present membership of the Senate or Fellowship or Honorary Fellowship of any University constituted by law in British India.
(6) Holder of the title of "Shams-ul-Ulama" or "Mahamahopadhyaya."

Those wishing to register their claims as voters are requested to furnish the necessary particulars to the undersigned by FRIDAY, the 25th June 1920 in form to be obtained at this office either personally or through their agent.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Electorad Work (Reforms),
Bombay City.

Electoral Office,
13, Cruickshank Road Fort, Bombay.

1786

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. PURSHOTAM VRAJLAL JETHABHAI and ISHWARLAL VRAJLAL JETHABHAI have contracted to sell to our client Mr. MORARJI KESHAVJI, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two several pieces or parcels of land of Pension and Tax ground admeasuring in aggregate 85 5/9 square yards be the same little more or less together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, on the South side of Champa Gully or Khatterally Lane near Vithal Wady, outside the Fort, in the Island and Sub-District of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 141, 141, New Nos. 1296, 1299, Old Survey Nos. 4/125, 4/125, and New Survey Nos. 1532, 1533 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under Nos. 16 and 15 and now under Street Nos. 76, 78, 80 and C Ward Nos. 1609 1610 and bounded as follows:— that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of New Piece goods Market belonged to Mulji Jetha, on or towards the West by the property of the late Rattanchand Lela, on or towards the North by the said Champa Gally or Khatterally Lane and on or towards the South by the Sweepers Gully belonging to this property and used in common with the other houses and beyond it is the property of the said New Piece-Goods Market.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
1784 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KANSARA ZINABHAI CHAGANLAL has contracted to sell to our client, Messrs. RATANSEY DOONGERSEY and MOOLJI GOKULDAS, the undermentioned property:—

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, trust or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us a our office at 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim, if any, which shall then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land (Fazandar being the trustee of Dady Seth Charity Estate), containing by admeasurements two hundred and twenty-three and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts with the building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 3930 and 3931 and Street Nos. 68 and 70, all which premises are situated on the South side of the Agiari Lane at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in Bombay, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the house formerly of Dinshaw Manekji Gun-troop and now of Gangadhar Vijbhookandas, on the South by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the house of late Nasserwanji Ardeshir Bhanji and now of Nowroji Dorabji Karanjia and on the North by Dady Sheth's Agiary Lane.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1920.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1677

FEVROL

A sure Preventive and Curative Italian Remedy, for

Malaria and Influenza.

Tried and recommended by Doctors, Hundreds of Certificates,

Can be had from:—

Messrs. Bilimoria & Co.

Chemists, Druggists, Provision and General Merchants

Princes Street, BOMBAY—2.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held in Bombay on the 13th day of June, 1920, under instructions from Messrs. Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co. our client has agreed to purchase the undermentioned properties.

All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements, and otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the buildings standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 181 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C and F/1688 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 411 and 413 (2) and Street Nos. 10 and 12A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a common passage and beyond that by the property belonging to Govindrao Harischandra Joshi and others, on the West by another common passage and beyond that by the property secondly hereinabove described on the North by the property belonging to Moreshwar Harischandra Joshi and on the South by a passage and beyond that by the property of Bhimji Raoji.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the building standing thereon, situate at Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 394 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C and F/1688 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 401-2 and 410 S, Street Nos. 133, 135, 137, 139 and 9 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the common passage and beyond that by the property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Roaji and on or towards the North by the property of Anandrao H. Joshi.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, situate at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registraion Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector or Land Revenue together with the land firstly hereinabove described under Collector's Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. D and F/1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same numbers as the property firstly hereinabove described and bounded, on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that by the property belonging to Govindrao Harischandra Joshi and others on or towards the West by another common passage and beyond that by the property secondly hereinabove described, on the North by the property firstly hereinabove described and on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Raoji.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, situate at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land secondly hereinabove described under Collector's Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C and F/1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same numbers as the property secondly hereinabove described and bounded on or towards the East by the property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the West by the property secondly hereinabove described, on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Raoji and on or towards the North by a common passage.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 505 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land hereinafter described under the Old No. 704 and New No. 3208, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 414 and Street No. 13 and bounded, on or towards the East by the land and chawls belong to the Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the West by the property sixthly hereinafter described, on or towards the North by the property of Raghunath Mukund and Balaji W. Joshi and on or towards the South by the property of Laxmidas Bhimji and others.

SIXTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land fifthly hereinbefore described under Collector's Old No. 704, Collector's New No. 3208, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same numbers as the property fifthly hereinabove described and bounded, on or towards the East partly by the property fifthly hereinbefore described and partly by the property of Raghunath Mukund and Balaji W. Joshi Trustees of Bhalchandra Balaji Joshi on or towards the West partly by the property of Gumedali Laxminarayen and partly by the property above referred to, on or towards the North by the property of late Khanderao Morarji and on or towards the South by the property of Laxumandas Bhimji and others.

Dated this 16th day of Juune, 1920.

UNWALLA, PHEROZSHA & PAPA,
1780 Purchaser's Attorneys.

WORLD FAMOUS.

Vitonia

Simple Marvellous for Mental weakness & allied Complaints.

THE REMEDY which should be tried.

Brings conxiction always of every where From all Chemists.

or sole Agent:—

M. MAZAFFER.

Mangaldas Road, Arab Building, BOMBAY, 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Direction Madan Theatres, Ld.

Managing Agents:—J. F. Madan & Co.

COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY 19TH

Reynolds Denniston, Ltd.

Has the honour to announce the first appearance in Bombay of the:

DENNISTON PLAYERS

In a carefully selected repertoire of the latest Comedies, Farces and Dramas.

SAT., 19th at 9-30 p.m.
SUN. MATINEE at 5-30 p.m.
The first time in Bombay

"Up in Mabel's Room"

A farce in 3 Acts.

MON. and TUES., 21st and 22nd
The first time in Bombay

"The third Degree"

The great Police Drama.

WED. and THURS., 23rd and 24th
The first time in Bombay

"Clothes and the Girl"

A new and original Comedy

FRI. and SAT., 25th and 26th
The first time in Bombay

"The Girl from Rector's."

Booking now at Rose & Co.

You have heard of the great Musical Success about which the London Society is at present humming with ecstacy and excitement—

"HEARTSEASE"

ERIC temple had the right idea!

His troubles were as high as the cost of living, but he smiled and bore them till a certain young lady happened along and brought Hearts-ease to the tune of "Heartsease."

TOM MOORE "HEARTSEASE"

IT's a drama of the Magic of Music; sweetest love story ever told.

Tom Moore in a new and delightful role, with dainty He'ene Chadwick and other popular players in support.

DE-LUXE PRESENTATION

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AT THE

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

Keep ready for Saturday next.
The fascinating Society Drama

"The Thirteenth Chair"

is on the next Week's Bill.

To-Day
and during the week

THE THIRD INSTALMENT.

of Brothers' big Vitagraph Serial

Smashing Barriers

Featuring the Star of Stars

William Duncan!

It is brimful of thrills and startling action from beginning to the end.

See it daily at

CINEMA MAJESTIC,

Girgaum.

Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Extra Matinees on Saturday, Sunday, Thursday and Friday at 3-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

"A Damsel in Distress"

STARRING

JUNE CAPRICL & CREIGTON HALE,

The two most Charming Cine' Stars.

The most delightful Comedy ever shown in Bombay.

A PATHE MASTER PIECE

7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

THE EMPRESS
DIRECTION—MADAN'S THEATRES, Ld., MANAGING AGENTS.—J. F. MADAN & Co.

A STARTLING
ANNOUNCEMENT.

TWO SUPER SERIALS!!
in one Programme,
In addition to the showing of the VITAGRAPH SERIAL MELODRAMA:
"A Fight for Millions"
William Duncan,
EDITH JOHNSON & JOE RYAN.
6th & 7th Episodes
which is the Sensational
TALK OF BOMBAY.
From this week we commence another VITAGRAPH MASTERPIECE!
"The Scarlet Runner."
To-day at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE 1,200 HORSE POWER MOTOR SERIAL.
"The Scarlet Runner"
A GREATER VITAGRAPH SUPER SERIAL
SPEED—ROMANCE
—POWER—MYSTERY.
Each Thrilling Episode a complete story
In addition
"The Fatal Taxi Cab"
Something New in the Laughter Line.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE AT 3 & 4-30 P. M.

THE EMPIRE
Daily at 4-30 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE AT 4-30 P. M.
A "FIRST NATIONAL" attraction that the whole family can see with pleasure and remember with profit.
"ALIMONY"
In Six Reels
The Story of An Unwanted Wife
JOSEPHINE WHITTELL
As the Divorcee Adventuress
Lois Wilson
[As the True Wife
Fisher
wolf
in

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
Home of Select Cinema.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE popular picture bill
"BLUE EYED MARY"
Safe gives up big fortune. Remarkable story of brave girl's fight for father and mother and fortune.
ALSO A FINE COMIC.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT !!
Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)
NOTE.
Special Trams.
CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
SPECIAL FINAL PERFORMANCE
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
FRAWLEY COMPANY
To-day Thursday 17th, at 9-30 p.m
Fairwell Performance
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
A GALE OF LAUGHTER
"FAIR & WARMER"
Last night of Green Elevators!
Mystic Shrine!
and "COMPROMISE ME"
Booking at Rose & Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
For the First Time in India:
MARION DAVIES
in the play based on the WORLD FAMOUS SUCCESS
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK"
London's Newest Cinema Novelty
"AROUND THE TOWN"
The famous American Cowboy Comedian.
TOM MIX
In a Thundering, Galloping and Whirlwind Comedy
"Fireworks on a Ranch"
MARVELLOUS DARE-DEVIL STUNTS.
The Funniest Cowboy Comic ever seen.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATION.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, June 14th:

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & Exp.	"
" " Sales of East Indian	"
" " Imports	"
Std. Americas Spot	28.67
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels.	72.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July 35.49; Oct. 35.46; Jan. 33.70; July 36.49; Oct. 35.35
New Orleans 10 a.m.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, June 15th:

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
June	"
July	28.67
Aug.	"
Sept.	24.12
Oct.	23.67
Nov.	"
Dec.	21.56
Jan.	22.23
Feb.	"
Mar.	21.62
April	"
May	21.10

Prices taken at 10 10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool June 14th:

Months.	To-day's price.
June	25.60
July	25.22
Aug.	24.82
Sept.	24.37
Oct.	23.94
Nov.	23.34
Dec.	22.82
Jan.	22.40
Feb.	22.18
March	21.87
April	21.64
May	21.42

Tone:—Steady.

Liverpool, June 15th:

Months.	To-day's price.
July	24.74
Oct.	23.34
Jan.	21.84
Mar.	21.33

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 14th.

Std. Bengal Good	11.00
" Fully Good	11.75
" Fine	12.25
" No 1 Oomra Good M. G.	17.00
" " Fully Good M. G.	18.00
" " Fine	19.00
" Broach Good M. G.	20.35
" " Fully Good	20.85
" " Fine	21.35
" Broach Scinde Good	19.82
" " Fully Good	11.87
" " Fine	12.07

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York June 14th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	9,000
" " to Continent	5,000
Futures at New York July	35.00—43
" " Oct.	34.87—76
" " Jan.	33.60
Spot Cotton at New York	38.50
" Orleans	41.00
Futures at New Orleans July	38.90
" " Oct.	35.71
Santos Coffee (No 7 quality)	16 1/4
Demand Bills	3.83.25
Silver Commercial Bars	65

New York, June 15th.

Futures at New York July	37.95
" " Oct.	34.90
" " Jan.	33.60

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 14th

Consols 5%	39 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	44 1/4
" 3 months hence	44 1/2

Rising Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to general selling. Dull.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th ultimo.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " 6 "	7 5/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	106/6
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 day market loans	6 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	2/0 1/2
Consols 2½%	47 1/8
Rupee Paper 5½%	53
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loans)	67 1/2
Government Securities 5%	90
Rs. On London at Paris, France	52.15

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	27/6
Hongkong Bank	61 1/32
National Bank	630/

WAR LOANS.

London, June 14th:

Funding Loan 4 %	870
Victory Loan 4 %	877 1/4
" "	884 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 14th.

WHEAT:

Country Ranges Fr—68lbs. Sellers	56
Australian—61lbs. Sellers	60

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Yellow Generat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	641
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship May June Nominal	635
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship June-July Sellers	640
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-July Sellers	630
Rapeseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-July Sellers	612;
Coeia Rapeseed:—June July Nominal	638
Linseed Calcutta June-July Sellers	35/10

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	80 6s
Standard Copper G. M. B.	671
Copper Brazilers	£3180
Yellow Metal	£7[illegible]
Hard Spelter	76s
Corrugated Sheets	66s

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java No. 16 D. Sept. Value	85
Fine White Java, No. 16 D. Sept. Value	86/
Do. Do. Kamal Aug.-Sept. Value	87

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 16.

The Marwadi bazar opened at Rs. 455 for fully Good Broach July August and fluctuated between Rs. 456 and Rs. 458. Later on the price declined to Rs. 452, which was the quotation at 3 p.m., and then improved to Rs. 455. The bazaar closed at Rs. 454. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 455, declined to Rs. 451½ and closed at Rs. 454.

Ready cotton continues quiet, and except for good stapled lots the enquiry is small.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach .. .. .. July-Aug. ..	454
Fully Good Behgal .. .. .. July ..	232
Fine Oomras .. .. July ..	290
Good Southerns .. .. .. June ..	495
Good Southerns .. .. .. July-Aug. ..	472

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 16TH JUNE 1920.

	Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal .. .. July ..	230
Fully Good M.G. Broach .. .. July-Aug. ..	454
Fine M.G. Omras .. .. .. July ..	285

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengals ..	..	254	233	208	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab ..	..	254	233	208	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	325	295	265	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	395	370	320	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	370	345	295	..	"
M.G. Broach ..	..	501	481	456	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th June 1920.

Cotton	10,884 bales.
Wheat	11,603 Cwts.
Linseed	5,258 "
Rape, etc.	1,240 "
Gingellyseed	115 "
Poppyseed	564 "
Groundnuts	686 "
Casterseed	474 "
Rice	51,185 "
Myrabollams	494 "
Cottonseed	12,338 "
Mowraseed	227 "
Gram	10,303 "
Juwar	926 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Bajree	6,146 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

June 16.

REPORT.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/9.
D D on London 1/9-1/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/10
D D on Paris Frc 420.
Credit 3 Msd/a Frc 495.
T T on Japan Rs. 140N.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 130N.
American Cross Rate Dollars 3.94
Paris Cross Rate Frc 51.55.
London Silver Spot D 44.
London Silver Spot Forward D 44¼.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent Paper 59.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 67.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 64/8.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 80.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market remained steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd Advance 2,300, By Cotton 1,255, By Dyeing 3,385, Century 1,080, Cent India 4,390, Colaba Land 2,720, Crescent 627/8, Currimbhoy 1,122/8, David 1,330. Fazulbhoy 1,662/8, Finlay 1,090, Ind Bleaching 227/8, Ind Malwa 560, Kastoorchand 2,200xd, Kohinoor 3,630, New Great 907/8, Pearls 1,220, Phoenix 970, Sharpurji 345, Simplex 747/8, Swan 1,040, Swadeshi 4,550, Alcock 922/8, By Burma 850, By Burma N I 305 pr, Bt Burma Petrol 23/4, By Tramway 1,090, Bundi Cement 47, By Steam 455, Katni Ord 297/8, Katni Defd 1,500, New India Ins 23 pr, Shivrajpur 35 Tata Ord 167/8, Tata Defd 970, Tata Hydro 1195, Tata Oil 380, Scindia 6/8pr, Tata Bank 48.

(Continued from column 5.)

S S Nirvana for Genoa:—200 bales cotton, M Amersey & Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Siam Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, D Dossa & Co; 52 bales cotton, K Karanjia, Ltd.

S S Siam Maru for Yokkichi 2000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

S S Siam Maru for Yokohama:—1252 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

S S Siam Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

S S Siam Maru for Moji:—250 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

June 16.

S S Circasia from Liverpool, Agents.—W A Graham & Co:—191 drums calcium chloride, 119 barboys arcetic acid, 266 drums caustic soda 23 barrels salmonic, 30 casks zinc chloride, 50 cases naitric acid, 1987 cases 287 cases hydro chloride acid, 118 cases magnesiam chloride, 150 barrels green copperas, 200 bags fire clay, 4775 boxes tin plates, 145 bdles aluminium ingots, 100 bdles copper sheets, 19 cases 14 3cases aluminium circles, 301 bdles plain sheets, 1788 bdles steel sheets, 1125 bdles gal sheets, 450 bdles yellow metal sheets, 1260 bdles g sheets, 366 black sheets, 2 cases copper cylinders 3 cases brassware, 50 cases boot polish, 1500 bags soda ash, 11 cases electric motors, 800 casks portland cement, 3432 boxes common soap, 188 boxes toilet soap, 550 hdges ale, 25 cases ginger wine, 385 cases whisky, 4 casks whisky, 84 pkges whisky, 90 0cases rum, 2008 casks China clay, 590 bales cottons, 772 cases cotton, 13 cases woolen tissues, 2 bales woolen tissues, 7 cases piecegoods, 12 cases woolens, 6 bales wool and cotton, 397 bales cotton yarn, 321 cases cotton yarn, 78 bales dyed yarn, 2 bales woolen fents, 22 bales cotton fents, 3 cases wool and cotton cloth, 47 cases printed p goods, 200 bales grey piece goods, 5 bales bleached piecegoods, 74 cases bleached piecegoods, 127 cases bleached cottons, 6 cases 2 bales mixed cotton art silk, 688 kegs paints.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 15.

S S Inveric—Gullagah, Glasgow.
S S Moora—Mann, Hull.

June 16.

S S Linga—Cutbush, Karachi.
S S Kanagawa Maru—Taki, Kobe, etc.
S S Cranneld—Hatchare, Delaboabay.

The following vessels obtained their por clearances yesterday.

S S City of Cantan—Mackenzie, Calcutta.
S S Abydos—Milne, Cochin.
S S Naderi—Jones, Aden.
S S Hymethus—Smith, Calcutta.
S S Karoa—Stewart, Durban.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Nyanza for London.
Steamer Morvada for London.

S S Inveric:—The steamer Inveric, 3113 tons Captain A T Fullagan, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

S S Moora:—The steamer Moora, 3163 tons, Captain O E Mann, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hull, with a general cargo and 6 saloon passengers.

S S Kanagawa Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Kanagawa Maru, 3584 tons, Captain Y Taki, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, etc., with a general cargo and 9 saloon passengers.

S S Cranfield:—The steamer Cranfield, 3212 tons, Captain F Hatchard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoabay, with a carg of coal.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arriged in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Cantan:—The W & A Graham Coy's steamer City of Cantan, 4471 tons, Captain W Mackenzie, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Abydos:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Abydos, 1939 tons, Captain W A Milne, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Cochin, with a general cargo.

S S Naderi:—The T M Coy's steamer Naderi, 2382 tons, Captain H Jones, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Aden, with a general cargo.

S S Hymethus:—The steamer Hymethus 2984 tons, Captain B Smith, will sail to-day from Bombay harbou rfor Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Coy's African Mail steamer Karoa, 3600? tons Captain W T Stewart, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

WEATHER REPOAT.

S S Cranfield:—The steamer Cranfield, which arrived here from Delagoabay, weather experienced during the voyage moderate to fresh, S W wind and rough sea.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Linga, which arrived here from Karachi, weather experienced during the voyage, very heavy sea and heavy wind W N W gale of Katiawar.

S S Inveric:—The steamer Inveric, which arrived here from Glasgow, weather experienced during the voyage, strong S-W monsoon, heavy sea no rain. z

COLLISICN IN SUEZ CANAL,

S S Morea which arrived here from Hull, got slight collision at Port Said while proceeding into Canal with the United States American Transport America.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday 16th June 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Nurani	Jeddah	19-6	T Marlon & Co
C/R Olympia	Liverpool	22-6	Graham & Co
F Siam Maru	Kobe	15-6	O. S. K. Kaisha
H Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co

Offside

Syria	N F	N F	M M & Co
N Rheinfels	Hull	N F	Graham & Co
Q Diwara	Shanghai	N F	M M & Co
D/E Jeddah	Jeddah	N F	T M & Co.
K Orino	N F	N F	A I O S N & Co
Q Rottenfel	N F	N F	Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Naderi	Aden	16-6	T M & Co
3 Bamora	Busra	19-6	M M & Co
4 Barpeta	Busra	18-6	M M & Co
6 Ozarda	N F	N F	M M & Co.
7 Tenshin Maru	Kobe	18-6	N Y Kaisha
8 Tartar Prince	Antwerp	15-6	T M & Co
9 Morocco	New York	N F	J F & Co
10 Circassia	Liverpool	13-6	W & A G & Co
12 Upada	N F	N F	M M & Co
14 Parpeta	N F	N F	M M & Co
15 Abydos	Baslon	N F	P & O S N Co
15 Linga	Karachi	15-6	M M & Co
15 Assay	London	15-6	M M & Co
16 Bahrein	P Gulf	14-6	T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Glan Robertson	N F	N F	J F & Co
2 Gaarsoppa	Antwerp	19-6	M M & Co
3 A T Vasna	N F	N F	M M & Co
4 Kashmir	Calcutta	18-6	M M & Co
5 Nirvana	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
6 Mesopotamia	Calcutta	21-6	J F & Co
8 Halarena	Antwerp	N F	M M & Co
9 Hoogorad	Java	N F	T M & Co
10 Cocanada	N F	N F	M M & Co
11 Silvermine	Calcutta	25-6	W & A G & Co
13 City of Exeter	Liverpool	17-6	K & Co
13 Karoa	Zanzibar	17-6	M M & Co
13 Loyalty	Marseilles	18-6	S S N & Co
15 Chaksina	B sra	15-6	M M & Co
16 J Bad Saudan	N F	-6	K N & Co
17 H T Palladen	N F	N F	D R I M & Co
18 B P Ste. Shuja	N F	N F	T M & Co
19 Birsa	N F	N F	T M & Co

EXPOATS.

June 16.

S S City of Exeter for Liverpool:—300 bales cotton, E Chandulal; 55 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 65 bales wool, E Dossa.

S SS Circassia for Liverpool:—25 bales cotton, P Bapubhai; 34 bales wool, F F Campbell & Co; 42 bales wool, N Girdharilal; 125 bales wool, V Comersey; 1140cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 18 bales wool, R Abadool & Co; 28 bales wool, F Hirachand; 10 bales wool, David Sassoon.

S S Circasia for Glasgow:—6000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Circasia for Marseilles:—7260 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—6000 cwts linseed L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—6000 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst & Co.

S S Novara for London:—78 bales hemp piece goods, S Bruderer & Co; 200 bales hemp, M E Umrigar Bros; 33 bales hemp, R P Wagola & Co; 332 bales hemp, S Parmanand.

S S Nyanza for London:—2 bales cotton carpets, Pohoomull Baros; 5200cwt mirabolms, E Mahomed & Co; 4 cwt woolen carpets, Muzumdar Bros; 16 bales cow-hides, P E Boyce & Son; 8 bales goat skins, A A Peerbhoi; 400 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed & Son; 42 cwts cow hides, Pioneer Tanning Co; 60 cwts Irish mass, R Dhanji & Co; 82 cwts khismis, Manilal & Co; 236cwts coffee, C Karmalli & Co; 3 cwts gum gamboye, H B Bhesania & Co.

S S Rheinfels for Hull:—2521 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Morwada for Antwerp:—2000 tons manganese ore, T Morrison & Co. t

S S Hatarana for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 4 bales woolen carpets Muzumdar Bros; 400 cwt gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy; 2200 cwts rape seed, Ralli Bros; 186 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 39 bales cotton fly Ralli Bros.

S S Hatarana for Ghent:—62 bags cotton, Volkart Bros. z z z z

S S Hanarana for Hamburg:—1000 cwts rape seed, A Leurst.

S S Gairsappa for Rotterdam:—110 bales rape seed, R Shamaji & Co.

S S Gairsappa for Antwerp:—4000 cwts linseed, Sanday & Co; 12000 cwts rape seed, Sanday & Co; 6500 cwts myrabollams E Mahomed & Co; 4001 cwts myrabollams, Strauss & Co.

(Continued in column 4.)

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Total Rain fall up to 8 a. m. of 16th June.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 11th June. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 01	6 93	2·33	14·48
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 00	7 96	2·43	15·21
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0 02	7 96	2·12	15·63
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 04	8 08	2·27	16·99
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill)				

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, June 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.678	inches
Temperature of Air	83.0	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.8	"
Dew Point	78.3	"
Relative humanity of Air	0.884	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	8.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.2	"
minimum do.	81.5	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, WSW, W, WSW.	
Movement of Wind	191 Miles	
Fall of Rain	0.01	Inches.
Total fall during month	6.93	"
Do. do. year	8.25	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	June	HIGH WATER: Bombay mean Time h. m.	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill ft. in.	Day of month	June	LOW WATER: Bombay mean Time in. m.	LOW WATER: Depth on Sill ft. in.
Thur.	17	m	0 0	30 5	17	m	5 8	13 7
			11 55a	28 1			6 4a	17 5
Fri	18	m	0 45	30 8	18	m	5 57	13 7
							6 50a	17 10
Sat.	19	m	0 45	28 1	19	m	6 46	14 1
			1 29a	30 6			7 99a	16 11
Sun.	20	m	1 35	27 10	20	m	7 35	15 0
		m	2 12	29 10			8 31a	17 0
Mom	21	m	2 26	27 2	21	m	8 24	16 4
			2 56a	28 11			9 26a	17 4
Tues.	22	m	3 23	26 5	22	m	9 14	17 9
			3 42	27 9			10 25a	17 8
Wed.	23	m	11 13	29 8	23	m	4 19	14 1
			11 2	27 9			5 19a	18 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks:—

June		Sunset.		Sunrise.	
"	17 (Thursday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 17m.
"	18 (Friday)	"	6h. 2m.	"	7h. 16m.
"	19 (Saturday)	"	6h. 2m.	"	7h. 16m.
"	20 (Sunday)	"	6h. 2m.	"	7h. 15m.
"	21 (Monday)	"	6h. 3m.	"	7h. 15m.
"	22 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 3m.	"	7h. 16m.
"	23 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 1m.	"	7h. 17m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th June, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi has had 1.31in. of rain. The sky is moderately to heavily clouded in the south-east and is clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and in defect at Ambala and Rawalpindi. Day temperature is below normal at Hissar and Multan; night temperature is below the average at Delhi and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports a light fall of rain. The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad. Day temperature is above normal; night temperature is below the average at Agra and and above it at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—There has been nearly general rain in Rajputana; Mount Abu has had 3.20in., Jodhpur 0.50in., Ajmer 2.15in and Jaipur 3.43in. The sky is clear in upper Sind and north Rajputana and is lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess in Rajputana. Mean temperature is nearly normal in Sind. Both day and night temperatures are considerably below the average in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.32in of rain. The sky is heavily clouded at Deesa and is lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Gujarat. Both day and night temperatures are below normal at Neemuch, and in north Guarat, Information is incomplete from Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded and the air is gensrally drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are above normal.

The Konkan.—There has been nearly general rain. Karwar has had 0.70in, Mormugao 1.22in and Ratnagiri reports a light fall. The sky is moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.20in of rain. The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is slightly in defect at Malegaon and Ahmednagar and in Hyderabad. Day temperature is above normal at Sholapur, Bijapur and in Hyderabad; night temperature is also above the average at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable increase of rain in Rajputana and a decrease in Gujarat. It has been nearly general on the west coast and Rajputana and local in Central India West. A few falls have also occurred in the southeast of the Punjab, northwest of the United Provinces, the north Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. The falls have been heavy at Mount Abu, Ajmer, Jaipur and Mangalore, which report 3.20in, 2.15in, 3.43in and 3.37in respectively.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Rajputana and will be fairly general in the west coast. A few falls may occur in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th June, 1920.

The storm from the Arabian Sea has disappeared and the monsoon has been more active on the west coast of the Peninsula. A western disturbance has given a few falls of rain in the Northwest Frontier Province. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Gujarat and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, west Raputana and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the west of the United Provinces, East Rajputana, the east of the Central Provinces and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Kyaukpyu six inches; Akyab two; Dibrugarh, Gauhati one; Sibsagar two; Dhubri, Narayanganj, Bogra one and a half; Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Naya Dumka one, Dera Ismail Khan two; Udaipur one quarter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. New Hindu C. C.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga; Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karas" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRIDAY, June 18.

Ramjan Id: Bank Holiday. (Post Offices in Bombay working as on Sundays.)

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana V. New Hindu C. C.

General meeting of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Hornby Road.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s. s. Dilwara will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 19.

The S S Novara with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Cricket: Bombay Gym. vs. Friends Union.

SUNDAY, June 20.

General Meeting of Bombay Gaurakshak Sabha, Mulji Jetha Market, 3-40 p.m.

Cricket: Spencer Cup Team vs. Elphinstone.

MONDAY, June 22.

The Mail Steamer Kalyan with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m., on Monday next.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-36
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-46	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.	9-0	21-

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard time is given in all cases:— —

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail ..—	12-0	17-5
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-16	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 15th instant was 39433/8.

STUDENTS'S HELPING SOCIETY,

The annual general meeting of the above Society will be held on Sunday next at 3-15 p.m. in the Hall of the Proprietary and Fort High School, Grant Road.

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce announce that Tuesday 15th June, 1920, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

THANK-GIVING MASS.

The annual thanksgiving mass of the Port Trust employees will be celebrated at the Cathedral, Bhuleshwar, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 8-30 a.m

CITY'S HEALTH.

The total mortality in the City of Bombay on Tuesday was 118 as against 139 on the corresponding day of last year and 101 year before last. There were one death from cholera, 2 attacks from small-pox, 1 attack and 3 deaths from influenza and 3 pneumonia.

PASSED OVER BY MOTOR-LORRY.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Shanker Mahadeo, aged 22, employed in the French Motor Car Company, Ltd. The deceased was near the side of a lorry, where there was a slope, and as he fell the wheel passed over his right foot. He died in the hospital. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

COMMON SALT RESEARCH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the League Dr. Vaman Baji Kulkarni will give demonstrations on nasal saline douche for Influenza to the employees of H. T. Dixon & Co., Ltd., Mazagaon, at 4-30 p.m., to-day, and at the Municipal girls school Tribhuwan Terrace Lamington Road, to-morrow, Friday, 18th instant at 2-30 p.m.

UNIVERSAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO,, LTD.

The statutory general meeting of the shareholders of the Universal Fire & General Insurance Company was held on the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., at its registered office with Mr. Huseinbhai A. Laljee in the chair. The directors' report already printed and circulated among the shareholders was unanimously approved and adopted. The meeting dispersed after the usual vote of thanks to the chair.

ANNIVERSARY DAY OF ZOROASTER.

The anniversary day of the passing away Lord Zarathustra will be celebrated this evening by a Parsi gathering under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, at the Banaji Fire Temple, Queens Road. The well-known scholar Mr. Byramgore Anklesaria will chant the sacred Gathas—the holy heritage of the Prophet himself followed by short sermons from the religious teacher Mr. Ardeshir K. Vesavewalla and Mr. K. J. B. Wadia, on the life and teachings of Zarathustra. The Parsi popular poets Mr. Hermis and Dr. D. N. Patel will recite the sacred songs specially composed in memory of the beloved Prophet.

A meeting of the Marathas of Bombay was held at the Shree Raghunath Maharaj Mandir Hall on Tuesday, the 15th instant, when resolutions were passed protesting against the allegations made against the Chhatrapathi, the Maharajasaheb of Kolhapore, by Hon. Mr. Belvi at Sankeshwar on the occasion of the Kulkarni Sabha held there last month.

FATAL SUTTA.

CASHIER'S DEFALCATIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, yesterday, Inspector Newby charged one Shivdas Vyas, a cashier in the firm of Messrs. Gajanan Bhagwandas and Company, cotton and wool merchants, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,77,400.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, Mr. Balubhai Desai, pleader, defended the accused and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the complainants.

It appears on the 13th of April, last, the accused represented to Mr. Raghumal Sanumal, the munim of the firm that he required Rs. 50,000, to pay certain hundies and bills. The latter accordingly wired to the head office at Karachi to remit the amount. He received a reply in consequence of which he examined the books of accounts which showed that there were defalcations to the extent of Rs. 1,77,400. He taxed the accused with misappropriating the sum and then the accused absconded from Bombay on the 17th idem. The matter was then reported to the police who arrested the accused at Bikanir and Rs. 4,778 and odd were recovered from him.

The accused stated that he was doing sutta business in cotton and whenever he wanted money he took it from the firm. He fell a prey to the temptations of the brokers and lost the money in speculation. He pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

His worship convicted him and sentenced him to two years' hard labour and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to undergo a further imprisonment of six months.

SEQUENCE TO JOY-DRIVE.

CHAUFFEUR GETS 3 MONTHS.

Ranchhod Hawa, a motor cleaner in the employ of Mr. Dwarkadas Naranji and a boy Dhondu, were yesterday charged before Mr. Khairaz at the Esplanade Police Court, with the theft of a motor car valued at Rs. 5,000, belonging to the first accused's master.

It appears that on Monday evening Mr. Dwarkadas's driver put his car in a garage at Vithalvadi. Later at night the first accused took out the car with the second accused and two others in it for a joy drive and when driving along the Queen's Road they dashed against a hack victoria driven by one Usman Khan who arrested the first accused and made him over to the police. The second accused and the two other persons who were in the car ran away as soon as the first accusd was arrested.

His worship discharged the second accused for want of sufficient evidence against him.

The first accused said he took out the car and asked the second accused and two other friends to accompany him for a joy-drive. The Magistrate framed the charge against him of the theft as a servant to which he pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MURDERED BY FATHER?

INQUEST ON CHILD'S DEATH.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Naomanibai, a Hindu girl aged three years, who was alleged to have been stabbed with a razor by her father Chinnappa Attamia, employed as a ward-boy, in the Infectious Diseases hospital at Colaba on the 6th instant. The throat and left cheek were cut and there was a cut on the left shoulder. The little finger of the left hand was also cut and was hanging. Chinnappa was sent to the Marine Lines Hospital some time ago on account of his peculiar ways, but he was still working unsatisfactorily. He had some groundless fears.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday, Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Deputy Inspector Klein charged one Verumal Vadhuram, a Multani mehta, employed in the firm of Mr. Hasanand Girdharidas, a Multani Commission Agent, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 3,600.

It appears that on the 21st ultimo, the accused was entrusted with the amount which was to be paid to one Chhalumal Kanayalal but the accused disappeared with the money.

He was subsequently arrested in a singing girl's house.

The accused stated that on the day in question while going with the money he met a singing girl named Naziban, on the road. He accompanied her to her place where he was given a cup of tea to drink and after he had drunk it he began to feel giddy and then became unconscious. He was robbed while unconscious.

Naziban said that the accused gave Rs. 3,400 to be kept with her as he wanted to live with her. She then gave Rs. 3,000, to another woman of her neighbourhood for safe custody and purchased clothes and ornaments for Rs. 400. She handed over the money to the police when they demanded it.

His worship on the evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default, to suffer six months' hard labour.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The market opened with a fairly general demand for jute shares, which ruled steady throughout the day. There was rather more inquiry for coal shares, but the amount of business put through was very small. In the miscellaneous section, cotton shares were little firmer, sugar were weaker, and paper shares after saging somewhat, again appreciated in value. The Indian Iron and Steel Shares opened weak, but closed steady. At the close of the market a brisk inquiry arose for the British-India Tobacco, which advanced to Rs. 10-6. The market will be closed on Friday the 18th instant. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Caledonian 11, East Indian 38, Fulrihad 13-12.

Jute:—Anglo India 418, Auckland 414-8s.l., Benjamin 2-4 discount, Barnagore 170 s.l., Budge Budge 6065, Century 13, Empire 90, Fort Gloster 99-8.l., Howrah 46-12 and prefs 103, Kamarhatty 1041, Kankinarrah 829s., Kelvin 1181 Kinnison 1186 s.l., Lansdowne 461, Northbrook 86-8, Reliance 49-8, Standard 708s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Potteries 0-12 prem Bengal Bridge and Bolts 8-4 prem, Bengal Paper 123-8, British India Corporation 13-2, British Burmah Petroleum 22-4, British India Tobacco 10-8, Central Province Portland Cement 12, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 13, Clive Engineering 12-12, Dunbar Cotton 656, Ganges Rope 350 cum div, Hatirkool Oil 17-12, Hume Pipe 16-8, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 8 prem, Kluang Rubber 8-12, Kesoram Cotton 16, Khardah Jute (deb) 83, G. McKenzie and Co. 12-12, Murree Brewery 178s.l., New Savan 14-12, New Motors 11, Pioneer Sugar 19-2, Sara Seerajgunge 71, Titaghur Paper 476, Tata Bank 35 prem.

Government Paper three-and-a-half per cent was quoted at Rs. 59-2, and small lots were done at Rs. 59-2, and small lots were done at Rs. 58-12. War Bonds (short loan) 99-8, 1925 at 99-8 and 1928 at 100-8 per cent.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SECRET DISPOSAL OF CORPSE

SEQUEL TO A MURDER CASE

Yeshwant Eknoth and two others.

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Crump.)

These were two appeals against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar. He found the accused guilty of secret disposal of the cropse in order to screen the real murderer Maruti from punishment under Section 201 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced Yeshwant Eknath and Yeshwant Kanuh to three years rigorous imprisonment and Kanji Honumantrao to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The facts are briefly these:—

One Maruti married Anusuya about a year ago. She was the daughter of Sayaji Khanbu a Mali of Aurangabad. In August, 1919, Sayaji received two letters from her daughter at Torodi, alleging serious ill-treatment by her husband and asked her father to come and take her away as soon as possible. Sayaji on learning this bad news set out for Torodi. At Tarodi he did not find Maruti and Ansuya had no money to buy grain and she had to borrow a rupee from her father to buy food. The husband Maruti returned home next day. He treated his father-in-law rudely. Then he left Tarodi with his wife Anusuya Sayoji inquired about them at Tarodi and other villages for several days but could get no trace of his daughter or her husband. He never saw Anusuya again. Sayoji was lamenting the loss of his daughter and the matter was brought to the notice of the local police. Inquiry was set on foot and it came out that a corpse had been buried in a field. The corpse was exhumed. The body was almost decomposed but that it was the body of a woman aged 14 to 18 and that there was an extensive fracture of the skull which was probably the cause of death. Maruti could not be found until September, 27th, when he was captured at Belapur. He was tried in the Sessions Court and was sentenced to death. To prove that the present accused knew of the murder and that they secretly buried the corpse the prosecution relied on several witness and on the confessions made by the accused.

The Sessions judge in sentencing the accused observed "I am of opinion that these confessions taken together with the other evidence establish the case against accused Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The cases of accused No. 4 and 5 demand separate considerations. I am of opinion that the evidence taken as a whole leaves no reasonable doubt that they took a prominent part in the secret burial.

TWO ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Their Lordship in acquitting the two accused observed that there was no confession of Yeswant Patel and the confessions of the other co-accused were discrepant in material particulars, and could not be relied upon. The four prosecution witnesses could not be relied upon as they were in position of semi-accomplices. They did not throw any light on the part taken by the accused in the disposal of the body. As regards Yeswant Kanji none of the witnesses referred to him as being present from the beginning. And although he had made a confession, it did not agree with the other confessions, nor support ed by four prosecution witnesses and therefore their Lordships did not convict him on his own confession alone. Accordingly their Lordships confirmed the conviction of Kanuji Hanmantrao and acquitted the other two accused.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi appeared for Yeswant Patel.

Mr. J. G. Rele appeared for other two accused.

HYDERABAD PROPERTIES.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT JURISDICTION.

Govindlal Bansilal and ors. ..... Appellants.

vs.

Bansilal Shivlal and ors. ..... Respondents.

(Before Sir Norman Macleod, C. J., and Mr. Justice Fawcett.)

This was an appeal from the order of Mr. Justice Kajiji refusing leave to the Receiver in this suit to appeal to a higher Court at Hyderabad from a decree passed by the Hyderabad Court dismissing the Receiver's suit.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Mulla appeared for the appellants.

Mr M. C. Setalvad appeared for the first respondent.

Mr. K. M Munshi appeared for respondents 2, 4 and 5.

Mr. Lallubhai appeared for respondent 7.

Mr Mulla appeared separately for the minor sons of the appellant.

Briefly the facts that gave rise to this appeal are these. There is a partition suit filed by Bansilal against his son Govindlal for decision of the estate of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal. Mr. Moos has been appointed a receiver in this suit; as such receiver he had to take possession of certain properties of Raja Bahadur Shivlal situate at Hyderabad. Mr. Moos therefore with the consent of all parties filed a suit in the Hyderabad Court for getting possession of these properties as Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay. All the parties were made defendants in that suit and one married daughter of Bansilal applied to be made a party to this suit. On her application the Hyderabad Court decided that the plaint disclosed no cause of action and the Receiver's suit was therefore dismissed. It was from this decree of the Hyderabad Court dismissing the suit that the Receiver wished to prefer an appeal to the Appellate Court at Hyderabad and for this purpose the appellant took out a summons for directions to the Receiver to file an appeal at Hyderabad. This summons was argued in Chambers before Mr. Justice Kajiji. The respondents were not willing that the Receiver should proceed any further. Mr. Justice Kajiji agreed with that view and did allow leave to the Receiver to file an appeal. The present appeal was preferred by the appellant from this order of Mr. Justice Kajiji.

A preliminary point was taken by Mr. Setalvad on behalf of the respondent and it was to the effect that this order on a summons for directions refusing to confer a power on a Receiver was not appealable. The appeal was under 0.40 but this would be an order under 0.40 of the Civil Procedure Code. The order was refusing power to a Receiver. Therefore, it was not an order under 0.40, R.1. It was not appealable under any other order. Then the question was whether it was appealable under clause 15 of the Letters Patent. Council cited 8, Bengal Law Reports and submitted that the order in order to amount to "judgment" must be one deciding the merits of the case and some points which would go towards a decision of the suit. 2, Bom. L R. 955. This order was not a decision on the merits and therefore did not amount to "judgment" within the meaning of clause 15 of the Letters Patent and therefore was not appealable.

A HOTCHPOTCH.

Mr Jinnah submitted that this question was one which affected the Hyderabad properties. Prayer A of the plaint asked for a declaration of all the properties. If they turned to the written statement they would find that it was claimed to bring all the Hyderabad properties into hotchpotch.

P.C.:—All that Mr Justice Kajiji has done is refusing lease to appeal:

Jinnah:—But the effect of the decision is that Hyderabad properties got out of it. Your Lordship decided in 16 Bom. L. R. 6) that the High Court has jurisdiction over properties situated outside in a suit for partition. Mr. Justice Kajiji says that it was no use giving power to Receiver as he thinks the decision of the Hyderabad Court is right. That means he decides this very point that the High Court has no jurisdiction.

P. C.—I am not concerned with the reasoning. It is purely a question of expediency. Some parties say they should appeal some say they should not. We are both against you on this point, Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Mulla submitted that he adopted all the arguments of Mr. Jinnah on the point whether the order amounted to judgment or not. But his further submission was that this order was appealable under the Code. Appeal lay from an order appointing a Receiver under 0.43, so an appeal could lie from an order refusing to appoint a Receiver Counsel cited an authority in support of that proposition. 10 Mad. 179, 35 All. 425, and 17: Bom. L. R. 0-40 R. I, clause (A). If an appeal could lie from an order appointing a Receiver or refusing to appoint one, there was no reason why appeal could not lie from an order refusing to confer power on a Receiver.

P. C.:—This point was decided in your favour in 17 Bom. L. R. The question is whether there is any difference between refusing to appoint a Receiver and refusing to confer power on a Receiver.

Mr. Setalvad in reply submitted that 0.40 R. I conferred general powers on a Receiver at the date of his appointment. This did not contemplate refusing to confer powers on him. Such an order would not be an order under 0.40 R. I. clause (d).

P. C.—Under what order of the Code does the Court give power to a Receiver? It could only be under 0.40. A casual stranger would say that order to file a suit would include an order to file an appeal also.

Mr Setalvad:—Your Lordship would not extend that analogy of refering to appoint a Receiver to one refusing to confer power on a Receiver.

P. C.:—That's too refined an argument for us. We are bound to follow 17 Bom. L. R. We think this order is appealable.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

Their Lordships, therefore, held that appeal lay under the Code and said that it was unnecessary to go into the merits of the Hyderabad Judgment. As some of the parties wanted to appeal and some did not, their Lordships said that the fairest order would be to allow the Receiver to file an appeal in the Hyderabad Court on the understanding that if the appeal failed, the appellant would pay the costs of the appeal and these costs would be debited to his share in the property. Appeal was therefore allowed, and summons made absolute, costs to come out of the estate.

THE FACTORY ACT.

EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR BEYOND TIME.

Vrijwallabdas Jekisondas and M. D. Billimoria v. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Crump.)

These were four criminal applications for revision against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. The Sessions Judge dismissed the appeal.

The accused Sheth Vrijwallabdas Jekisondas, a member of the firm of the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Bharatkhand Cotton Mills and accused Mr. M. D. Billimoria, the manager of the said mill were charged before Mr. Joshi, City Magistrate of Ahmedabad for the offences punishable under section 41 (a) read with section 29 (1) of the Indian Factories Act XII of 1911 in that when the Chief Inspector of Factories visited the mill on 23-7-19 after working hours he found persons working in the card-room. The Magistrate found the petitioners guilty of the offences with which they were charged and he sentenced the petitioner No. 1 to pay a fine of Rs. 200 for each of the offences i.e., Rs. 600 in all in each of the four trials, the aggregate fine payable by the petitioner No. 1 alone in all trials being Rs. 2,400. The petitioner No. 2 was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 for each of the offences i.e. Rs. 300 in all in each of the trials, the total amount of the fine payable by him alone being Rs. 1,200. If fines are not paid the first accused was ordered to suffer imprisonment for 15 days and the second accused was ordered to suffer imprisonment for 7 days. The fines if not paid shall be levied under section 386 Cr. P. Code.

THE FACTS.

The facts are briefly these:—

The Bharatkhand Cotton Mills Co., was found working after working hours by the Chief Factory Inspector Mr. Fell on the 23rd July. He asked the agent and the manager to furnish a list of operatives that were working over-time on that day. The list was supplied which contained 79 names. Both the agent and the manager were thus proceeded against for employing each of the 79 operatives contrary to the provisions of the Factory Act. The Inspector selected 16 names and the accused were summoned to answer the charges in respect of the 16 offences. As more than three offences cannot be tried together the factory Inspector's complaints were taken in lots of three and thus 4 batches were disposed off by the Magistrate i.e., out of the 79 persons employed, the accused were tried in respect of 12 persons.

The defence of the petitioner No. 1 was that the whole internal management of the mills including the working of the machinery, the control of labour, etc., was left entirely in charge of Mr. Billimoria and that whatever he may have done on that day was not known to him. He left the mill at 5 p.m. on that day. He was concerned himself only with the business management of the mill meaning thereby the financial side of it. The petitioner No. 2 pleaded that the men alleged to have been employed after 7-30 p.m. were so employed on that particular day because there was a stoppage of engine during the day.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments reduced the fine which the occupier petitioner No. 1 was required to pay from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100 for each offence in all the applications, the effect of the modification in the sentences being that for the employment of 12 different persons between the occupier and the manager they will have to pay in all a fine of Rs. 2,400.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the petitioners.

The Advocate General and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

EXCAVATIONS AT PATALIPUTRA.

We understand that Mr. Fyzee-Rahamin has been deputed, by the representatives of the late Sir Ratan Tata, to examine the excavation at Pataliputra and to make a report on it. He is proceeding there shortly.

An Allahabad message dated June 16 says:—

The National Liberal Federation of India have sent a cablegram containing the substance of the resolutions passed in Calcutta to the Secretary, Indian Reform Committee, London for being laid before Secretary of State, the Parliament and the public.

DILAPIDATED HOUSES.

A DUTY NEGLECTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you kindly draw the attention of the authorities through the medium of your valuable paper, to the rotten condition of several houses in Bombay?

It is a matter of great surprise that the Municipality should remain callous in the matter though aware of the fact that there are many houses similar to the one that recently collapsed. I may mention another house which met with a similar fate about the same time on Hornby Road. Fortunately there was a warning and no lives were lost. The landlord's servants were repeatedly warned about the decayed condition of a wall which collapsed, but no heed was paid. Whatever may be the motive of the landlord in question there is no denying the fact that some of the landlords have made it a policy not to repair their houses and actually wish portions of the houses to tumble down so as to give them a handle to eject the tenants and then to profiteer. Such landlords, sir, should be compelled by the Municipality to put their houses in order and there should be legislation to make it criminal on the part of the landlords to neglect to repair in spite of warnings from the tenants. It is the duty of the landlord who invites the tenants to stay on his premises to see to their safety and be responsible both criminally and civilly any lives are lost or property is damaged All the same the Municipality is not free from blame if it neglects to undertake house to house inspection and to call upon delinquent landlords to make the requisite repairs.—Yours, etc.,

R. P. D.

P. S.:—I enclose my card giving name and address.

MOTORING IN BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the issue of your paper dated 14th instant, a correspondent gives an account of a motor accident on the Turner Road, Bandra in which 2 Parsi ladies were knocked down by a motor car, Your correspondent attributes the accident "to great extent to the very bad lighting of the Bandra roads" and exculpates the driver of the car from all blame. On enquiries I have been able to make I find that the facts were these:—On 9th instant two Parsi ladies were returning home on foot on the Turner Road at about dusk (8 p.m.). The Municipal street lamps were dim and defective. A motor car driven by a European suddenly dashed in from behind and knocked down the two ladies. The driver was not able to stop the car until it was too late to avert the collision. One of the two ladies died early this morning while the elderly lady is still lying in bed in a precarious condition.

This accident raises a few important questions which intimately affect the pedestrian traffic in Bandra. In the first place the principal question is whether the owner of the car in question before he started on his journey had assured himself that he was adequately provided with good lamps independently of the Municipal Street "Buttees" to take him home in safety. If so how does he account for the fact that he was unable to see two grown up human beings walking on the proper side of the road within a few yards ahead of him if as is alleged, he was driving cautiously. The road is moreover not shaded by trees. The driver must, however, have been aware that the Municipal street lighting is by no means an acme of perfection thanks to the strenuous and persistent agitation set up by certain persons against the early introduction of electricity in Bandra. It would thus appear that he was unable to see much in front of him or else he would have given a timely warning by blow or he would have swerved a little and the accident would have been averted. As it is the accident was most unfortunate. And this seems to be a fitting opportunity to point out the utter recklessness with which some motors are being driven on this particular road by certain ladies and more especially by Indian drivers on return journey after setting down their masters at the railway station. There is another point worth bringing forward prominently. It is as regards the dazzling and unmuffled powerful lamps the motorists are allowed to use in Bandra. With these few remarks I will leave the matter in the hands of the authorities concerned both Police and Municipal.

Yours, etc.,

"ALPHA."

Bandra, June 15.

FRAWLEY'S FAREWELL TO-NIGHT.

DENNISTONS ON SATURDAY.

With "Fair and Warmer" to-night, the Daniel Frawley Company concludes their Bombay season of a fortnight. It has been a short season but genuinely enjoyable, and there should be a large attendance to see the last of the players. "It Pays to Advertise" last night went with characteristic gusto.

The Denniston Players, which include many remarkably good New York actors and actresses who have been combined with Mr. Reynolds Denniston for eight months, open on Saturday night with "Up in Mabel's Room." Miss Warda ("Teddy") Howard will be Mabel and that ever-to-be-remembered Frawley Cloude—Miss Florence Chapman will be the jealous woman Geraldin. "Up in Mabel's" Room ran for two years in America "It is a gorgeous farce."

(Continued from Column 6.)

When he means to be funny
You will probably be killed;
And if you laugh
When he doesn't mean to be funny
You will be shot
To a certainty.
This is one of the penalities
Of being
A ruling race.

"SHAKING HANDS WITH MURDER"

The following appeared in the "Daily Herald" simultaneously with the publication of the Hunter Committee's Report, in mail week:—

Native peoples
Can never govern themselves.
In the way we can.
They do not understand
"Law and order,"
And will not develop
Their natural resources.
It is wrong to have
Natural resources,
And not to develop them;
It always ends
In the breakdown
Of Native government,
And then
The British have to step in
To restore
"Law-and-Odrer,"
We are a ruling race.
Wherever the British Flag flies
You will find
Law and order
—In India and Ireland,
And in Egypt.
We are determined
That Ireland
Shall decide her own form
Of government;
But we cannot give her
The right of separation,
Because we know
She would avail herself of it.
This would be wrong,
Because
We are a ruling race.
You have only to consider
Our Military and Naval Record
To realise this.

* * * * *

Look at Amritsar!
If the Huns or Bolsheviks
Had ruled India,
Law and order
Would have broken down,
And Natives
Would have been tried
—In cold blood—
And executed.
But we are different;
We are a ruling race.
We just send for a General,
Who stops the whole thing,
Without any bother.
About trials.
He simply brought up
Some soldiers,
And killed and wounded
Two thousand natives,
Who were standing about
In the street.
This will help you to understand
What is meant
By the White Man's burden,
And why
We are a ruling race.
Unorganised mobs,
Like the Bolsheviks,
Are incapable
Of ruling in this way.
They are merely
A brutal rabble,
Who will not develop
Their own resources—
Far less those of other people.
This is why
We say
We can never shake hands
With murder.
Not that I object
To killing, as such.
Wars, for instance,
Are unavoidable,
But I will never
Shake hands with murder,
Though I do not object
To shaking hands
With Suicide whilst of unsound mind.

* * * * *

The Indians are
A queer people.
They have no sense of humour,
And have been seen
To read "Punch"
Without smiling;
On the other hand,
They laugh
At things
Which do not appear funny
To us.
This is known
As insubordination,
And that is why
Our General
Had to restore
"Law-and-Order"
At Amritsar;
For he knew
That if he failed
To shoot
Two thousand natives,
They would have laughed
At him.
To laugh at a General
Is, of course, very rude.
And I can never see
That it is funny
To be rude.
A good General
Can usually
Kill most of the people
Who laugh at him,
Either on his own side,
Or—which is more difficult—
On the other side.
The best General
Is the one
Who kills the most people;
Therefore, the best General
Is the one
At whom
The greatest number of people
Laugh.
(This rule, of course,
Applies equally
To the post
Of War Minister,
And will help you
To understand
Why some Generals
And Military Dignitaries
Are so funny.)
But it makes it difficult
To serve under
A really funny General,
For if you don't laugh

(Continued in Column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, June 17, 1920

A LIBERAL GIFT.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey has laid his countrymen, especially his countrywomen, under a great obligation by his munificent donation of fifteen lakhs of rupees to enable the Indian Women's University at Poona to establish itself on a sound footing and develop into an all-India institution. With the help of this splendid donation Prof. Karve and his co-workers, who have been labouring long and unostentatiously, amidst many depressing circumstances and at great personal sacrifice, for the uplift of Indian womanhood, will find the rugged path before them considerably smoothened and will be able to face with added confidence the great task they have set before themselves. No problem that confronts the country is of more enduring importance than that of helping Indian women to realise themselves through proper education. As the report of the Calcutta University Commission observes, the education of women "has the most profound influence upon the whole texture of national life and the whole movement of national thought, and, until some working solution is found for this problem, it must remain impossible to bring the education of men into a sound and healthy condition." The problem of the education of women in India has yet to be solved in a satisfactory manner. The peculiar social conditions of this country, added to the ignorance and conservatism of the population, renders it a doubly complicated one.

We, for our part, do not think that, in a properly organised system of national education the curricula of studies for girls should differ in essential respects from those for boys; nor do we think that there is any particular system calculated to develop, as is maintained by some, *the Indian* type of womanhood. But the present policy of drift in the educational organisation of the country cannot be allowed to go on and workers in the cause cannot wait for a finished scheme to evolve of itself, before putting their shoulders to the wheel. The governing body of the Indian Women's University have, in their own way, proceeded to tackle the problem of the education of Indian women and have devised, according to their own lights, a system of teaching and a curriculum of studies suited, as they believe, to the requirements of girls on this side of India. They require to be modified in the light of experience with the expansion of the University. But one thing must be acknowledged—the decision of the promoters of the University to launch it into existence in spite of the limited funds at their disposal and the prevailing apathy among the public towards the movement, has been justified by subsequent events. There is need of more than one Women's University in this country—one in each province at least—to give the required impetus to the education of women—and that, in our opinion, is the only justification in the present state of the country, for a separate institution for women—and secure the emancipation of Indian women of all creeds and classes from the thraldom of ignorance, superstition and physical deterioration in which they find themselves to-day. The programme of the Poona University includes the founding of a college provided with residential quarters in Poona, and an affiliated High School in Bombay, which will later on be developed into a college, and a similar college in Ahmedabad.

The idea of shifting the headquarters of the University to Bombay is calculated to achieve the one great purpose of the University, viz., the rapid extension of the benefits of modern education to as large a number of girls as possible. At present there are ten high schools for girls in the city and if the University is located here it is sure to attract an ever-increasing number of pupils from all parts of the Presidency. On the other hand if the University headquarters are located in Poona, many pupils hailing from Gujerat, Kathiawad and Sind, are likely to be deterred for one reason or other from availing themselves, of the educational facilities provided by the University, for Poona is an essentially Deccanee city. Bombay, on the other hand, is thoroughly non-sectarian and the University if established here, will assume a more representative character than perhaps it can do in the surroundings of Poona. It is true, the extreme congestion of institutions as well as of traffic, and other undesirable features of a modern city life will stand in the way of Bombay providing an ideal atmosphere for educational activities, but if the proposed college for women as well as the headquarters of the University could be located in some suitable spot in the suburbs of the city, these disadvantages would be overcome. The University is appealing for more funds to enable it to carry out its programme. No nobler cause exists to which philanthropy can be directed than the one which inspires the University. We hope the example of Sir Vithaldas will induce many other countrymen of his to respond generously to the appeal. Bombay is overflowing with money; rather a few hundreds of its citizens are overflowing with it. However this wealth is earned—in several cases it is not even *earned*, in others it is acquired by disreputable means sanctioned by the prevailing low commercial and business morality, in most cases it represents the life-blood of sweated men, women and children—it is painfully evident that not a few of its possessors do not even know how to employ it well. The result is the contrast presented by insensate display of luxury, apart from the mere possession of wealth, on the one hand, and the growing poverty of the poor leading to death by starvation on the other—a contrast that is both sickening and disheartening. The contrast will last so long as there is no radical change in the economic organisation of society—securing to every individual the minimum of human needs of life. That change will be brought about by nothing so surely as by the spread of enlightenment among the masses of the people. Nothing will stimulate this so much as the emancipation of womanhood. The rich who realise this and the rich who are troubled by an uneasy conscience cannot, therefore, divert their wealth to a better cause than that of spreading education among women.

THE WORK OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The Municipal Corporation met on Monday after its usual summer holiday of about a month, with heavy work before it to be disposed of. There are the agenda papers for the months of February, March, April, May and June still to be gone through, and it remains to be seen how this accumulation of work will disappear. The Corporation usually meets twice in a week, and sits for a couple of hours at a time—if there is a quorum; but if there is no quorum, as has sometimes been the case during the last four months, even these two hours are curtailed, with the result that there are considerable arrears of work. For the last year or so the accumulation of work has been the rule rather than the exception, but no member has brought forward any scheme for speedy disposal of the arrears. When any helpful proposition is put forward, it is mostly referred to a committee, for report, after a lengthy discussion, and when that report comes to the Corporation after some months, more often years, there is again a full and lengthy discussion on it spread over several sittings before arriving at a final decision. Sometimes it happens that several sittings of the Corporation are occupied in trivial discussion. The cumulative result of all this is heavy arrears. It is of the essence of a deliberation body like the Corporation that there should be full discussion on every matter before arriving at any decision, which might or might not be of the greatest importance to the city, although it is an undoubted fact that some members generally monopolise the major portion of the time in giving a history of the whole subject, when they have nothing sensible to say. Bores there will always be, who think they are bursting with accumulated wisdom when they are mostly empty-headed. But in all such assemblies we have to make allowance for all sorts of people, and the only way to get more work done is to meet more often than twice in a week. If the Corporation could meet three or four times a week according to the exigencies of the work in hand we have no doubt the arrears we now see will quickly disappear.

Another method of lessening the work of the Corporation without affecting its efficiency, is to have several executive committees like the Standing Committee, with similar powers, whose decisions will have to be finally sanctioned by the Corporation. If such committees are appointed, much of the duplication of work, which takes up much of the time of the Corporation, might be avoided. If we can have four or five committees for the different departments of the Corporation, we do not think that they will in any way mar the efficiency of the Municipal Corporation as a deliberative body. As it is, the agenda papers are accumulating daily and we do not think that many members know, much less care to know, what important items there are awaiting disposal for six months and more. This is the present state of things, but it cannot and should not be allowed to continue. The Corporation is going to be enlarged; Bombay is going to be made into a greater Bombay; additional financial responsibilities are being imposed daily. The Corporation will have to enlarge its sphere of activities in all directions, whether to provide more municipal amenities or the necessary minimum conveniences which a modern city is expected to possess. All these will require greater sacrifices on the part of our municipal representatives and only by decentralisation will it be possible to cope with the increased work in future. But if the corporators of the future take up their responsibilities in the same easy spirit which animates the present members, there is very little hope of improvement. Greater responsibilities mean greater sacrifices and more strenuous work. What the city expects from its representatives is more constructive work and more vigilant and sustained interest in their duties. It is not enough to attend the meetings only on those days and occasions when a party vote is required.

Notes of the Day.

The Aftermath and the Warning.

Following the lead of the All-India Congress Committee, the Council of the Bombay branch of the All-India Home Rule League has led the way in warning His Majesty's Government against the consequences of the unwarranted exonerations of the Majority Hunter Report, against half-hearted measures of punishment; and against a policy of enunciating magnificent principles of justice and fair government while lavishing generous praise upon the perpetrators of injustices and the upholders of a creed of callousness. In its cable to the Secretary of State, the Council urges that if the wrongs are not righted the reforms will be in danger, welcome to the Prince doubtful and people will be "likely to join the non-co-operation movement." The cables sent by the Presidency Association and the National Home Rule League are equally outspoken. The cable sent by the latter says:—"The Committee is astounded at the praise bestowed on Sir Michael O'Dwyer, considers that the attitude of the Government of India and of the Viceroy deserves condemnation not praise; and that disaffection is bound to deepen if adequate steps are not taken against the offenders." The Chief Central organisation of the Moderate Party in its recent session at Calcutta viewed with deep disappointment the Majority Report which it characterised as condoning the "atrocities that were perpetrated in deliberate disregard of the canons of civilized Government" and regretted that his Majesty's Government "have ignored altogether the responsibility of His Excellency and his Government." Mrs. Annie Besant adds her voice by declaring that India's faith in British justice is shaken and that if Dyer and others are not publicly tried by a non-military court it will disappear altogether. There can be no question that these explicit warnings from such diverse quarters reflect the serious temper of the mass of the people who are being goaded to despair by the palliatives offered by a bankrupt statesmanship. What have the British Government to offer in response but the languid gesture of annoyance of a patient ill at ease? What has the Cabinet to offer but Pecksniffian cant diluted with Tartuffe tears?

Hunter Debate Postponed.

It may be argued that the impending debate in the House of Commons, now postponed in order to enable Labour members to be present as they have been called away to the Labour Party's Conference, may force the Cabinet to swallow Mr. Montagu's Despatch and effect an unexpected manoeuvre. But it is well that we realised that a Government which flouts public opinion in its own country could have but precious little regard for the opinion of another.. If we do not take our stand on the moral strength of our case which is unanswerable; if we do not demand with a strident voice the rights which are our birth-rights,—no man shall be able to tell the end of the chapter inaugurated in the Punjab. The Labour party can do nothing until Labour is in Power. The British people can do nothing until they have broken the manacles fashioned for them by the Coalition. The people of India alone can do everything to bring the responsibility home to everyone who has—from the Secretary of State to the most insignificant subaltern—soiled his hands over the Punjab outrages.

British Labour and Indian Workers.

A special cable announces that the London Trades Council has offered co-operation to Indian Trade Unionists. Perhaps it is not widely known that there has been formed in London a body known as "The Indian Workers' Welfare League," affiliated to numerous British Trades Unions, with the object of obtaining help and advice for the Indian workers struggling towards emancipation. Recently the North Western Railway Association of the Punjab, with fifty thousand members, cabled to this League for affiliation and during its struggle with the authorities obtained assurances of help and patronage from the Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P., Mr. Robert Williams, Alderman O'Brien, the leader of Irish Trade Unionism, and the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas M.P., through the good offices of the I. W. W. L. Indian Labour must wake up and realise that peaceful organisation is the quickest route to the realisation of a better destiny and that Labour throughout the world is fully prepared to show its sympathy with Indian workers whether in the person of Mr. B. P. Wadia at Glasgow or Mr. N. M. Joshi at Washington.

Mesopotamia.

Mr. Montagu's statement that there is no suggestion that the cost of the military occupation of Mesopotamia will be borne by India is satisfactory, for it would be monstrous if India were to be called upon to shoulder the burden of a questionable adventure on the part of Imperialist oil-hunters and land-grabbers. It is not India that is anxious for the mandate for Mesopotamia, nor does she stand to reap any benefit from it. If a few of her sons secure employment there, Mesopotamia will benefit as much from their service as it is likely to do from that of any other paid agency. It is the British Government who are anxious and determined to take a mandate and they must foot the bill. It is likely, as "The Times" suggests, that Mesopotamia may turn out to be quite a white elephant for years to come, but it is not India's concern. If Great Britain, aware of all the risks and the costliness of her adventure,—apart from its inherent injustice—persists in sticking to it, it is but just and proper that she should shoulder the whole burden. Frankly speaking, India has no love for such an adventure and would really prefer that Great Britain washed her hand of the whole Mesopotamian job, after obtaining the necessary guarantees from Turkey against aggression in the Middle East. We are perfectly aware that unscrupulous politicians, both here and in England, will try to saddle at least a portion of the financial burden of the Mesopotamian administration on India, but India will and must put up a stiff fight against such gross injustice.

Characteristic.

The "Pioneer" is, evidently, at its wits' ends. In its futile and fatuous attempts to decry the Khilafat movement, it is pleased to refer to some "private letters received by the mail," as well as comments in "leading" English newspapers, which, according to it, show that "the association of Hindu agitators with the Khilafat movement here has produced a marked effect at Home." What that "market effect" is the "Pioneer" does not tell us, but proceeds to make the following observations:

The position in India now is that Mr. Gandhi, a Hindu, has been invited to place himself at the head of the movement; while, on the other hand, the head of the leading Mahomedan State, His Exalted Highness the Nizam, is taking drastic measures against Khilafat agitators in his dominions. These facts in themselves demonstrate clearly that the movement is purely political, and we have no doubt whatever that the vast majority of the Mussalmans of India view with indignation this barefaced attempt of Hindu Extremists to exploit Moslem sentiment for their own ends.

Mr. Gandhi, as he has repeatedly told us, has espoused the cause of Indian Moslems because, as a patriotic Indian, he cannot remain aloof from them in their hour of peril and sufferings, and it is sheer misrepresentation to say that he leads them, in the sense of dictating to them as to what they should demand or protest again. "The Pioneer" has either completely misunderstood his position or is trying wilfully to misrepresent him. As to the Nizam's measures against Khilafat 'agitators,' as we have already said, his Exalted Highness cannot pretend to dictate to Moslems outside the "Dominions," over which he rules autocratically. The bare facts that on one side Mr. Gandhi leads the movement and, on the other, the Nizam ostracises it, are sufficient to convince our contemporary that the movement is "purely political"—and with the usual complacency it proceeds to tell the world that "the vast majority of the Mussalmans of India" view with indignation the Khilafat movement. Could anything be more preposterous than this reasoning? But what else could be expected from such a quarter?

Starved to Death.

That between thirty and forty beggars should have been found dead of starvation on the roads of Bombay and about 200 more dead of disease, between the 1st of January and the middle of April, this year as certified by the Commissioner of Police, is as shocking as it is discreditable to a city which prides itself on being known as *Urbs prima in Indis*. What have our "public-spirited" City Fathers to say to this awful fact, which constitutes a stain on the administration of the Municipality? The beggar problem has been before them in an acute shape for the past decade or longer, but no effective steps have been taken to tackle it in a satisfactory manner. The Government of Bombay also, whose responsibility in the matter is of no less a degree than that of the Municipality, have been showing an inexcusable amount of apathy regarding the whole question. The Government were addressed by the Municipality in August 1918, but they have slept over the subject and now the Corporation is given to understand that they have decided to postpone action pending the introduction of the Reforms Scheme. Seeing that the conditions engendered by the war and the famine of 1818-19 were bound to intensify distress from unemployment and destitution and to lead to immigration of a large number of the poor and starving from the mofussil to the capital of the Presidency, was it not the duty of the Government as well as the Municipality to take timely measures to cope with the evil? Instead, they have been pursuing a *laissez faire* policy of a most deplorable kind, even though disease and destitution among the mendicants had been visibly increasing and was staring them at every street corner. For a short time the Commissioner of Police tried the expedient of arresting some of the more able-bodied among the beggars and sending them back to their native districts. But, in the absence of any permanent arrangements in the mofussil for their employment or accommodation, the device was bound to prove futile and to-day the situation in Bombay is no whit better.

Riches and Poverty.

It is true, the majority of those to be found now in the streets are women and children, but this very fact renders the situation worse and calls for an urgent solution of the problem. The provision of a refuge, an infirmary and a workhouse, as suggested in the letter of the Corporation to Government, is urgently called for. The Commissioner states that he is making arrangements with the Bombay District Benevolent Society for the latter to admit into their Home a few more destitute vagrants than they are doing at present, but unless he can induce the Society to give shelter also to persons who are sick and suffering from infectious diseases, the relief will not be adequate. The City cannot abandon to their fate those who are actually starving, whether it be for sheer want of food or because of their infirmity and disease rendering movement impossible. Having regard to the fact that so many as fifty per month have been falling victims to actual starvation and disease during the last few months, neither the Government of Bombay, nor the Municipality nor the public if any of them care for the fair name of this city and have any pity for the poor and helpless, can afford to evade taking prompt measures to deal with the situation. We hope the Corporation will rise to the occasion when the Commissioner's letter comes before it for consideration and will deem it necessary to address the Government once more, calling attention to the urgency of the problem. A joint conference of leading citizens and representatives of associations interested in social service might be called and we have no doubt some real measure of relief can be devised to meet the needs of a situation of grim reality in a city where wealth is accumulating beyond the dreams even of those pests of society—the speculator and the profiteer.

"Charity."

"Muslim Outlook" writes:—

Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, representing the British nation on the Supreme Council, have doled out charity to Greece, Bulgaria, France Italy, Great Britain, and to Jews at the expense of Mussalmans; for it has been fully borne out by the Press that it was Great Britain that was responsible for the decisions at San Remo. Below is a table of statistics of 1914, showing the overwhelming Muslim majority which the sham Treaty of San Remo places under the yoke of Christian minority. In spite of all this outrageous discrimination against Muslims, Mr. Lloyd George wishes it to be understood that he is not actuated by any religious prejudice against the Mussulmans. His practice does not, however, support his profession.

Adrianople	122,725	...	37,521
Kirk-Killisse ...	100,979	...	31,611
Rodosto	107,533	...	25,013
Dimotika	84,568	...	39,867
Dedegatch	39,660	...	24,620
Goumuldjine	238,277	...	21,735
Nevrekop	114,928	...	19,434
Seres	183,000	...	78,000
Drama	163,132	...	25,411
Smyrna	1,093,334	...	208,283 Christians.
Adalia	235,762	...	35,925
Cilicia	305,491	...	28,629
	2,789,389	...	576,049

It will be seen that almost three million Mussulmans are being placed under a very small minority of Christians: and this the Supreme Council calls self-determination!

Animal Sacrifice in Kamatipura.

We published the other day a letter from Mr. Chaganlal P. Nanavaty, Secretary Bombay Humanitarian League, in the course of which he referred to the custom followed by certain classes of Hindus, residing at Kamatipura, of slaughtering animals in the streets for purposes of sacrifice, during the Hindu month which begins to-day. The League has received a representation signed by several persons asking it to take measures to stop this custom which is not sanctioned by Hindu religion. We trust the League will obtain the support of the public in its efforts to secure the end in view.

UNITED NAVY UNDER CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

IS IT PRACTICABLE?

STATEMENT BY CANADIAN NAVAL MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 16.

Ottawa.—Introducing the Naval Estimates in the Dominion House of Commons Mr. Ballantyne, Minister of Naval Service, outlined the negotiations between the Dominions and the Admiralty with regard to naval defence and said that following the Imperial War Conference in 1918 the Dominions' Premiers submitted a memorandum declaring that the proposals in the previous admiralty memorandum for a single Navy at all times under a central naval authority were not considered practicable. The experience of the war had shown that a Dominion Navy such as the Australia could operate with the highest efficiency as a part of a united Navy under one direction and command established after the outbreak of the war.

The memorandum concluded:—"As the naval forces of the overseas Dominions came to be developed, it might be necessary hereafter to consider the establishment for war purposes of a supreme naval authority on which the Admiralty and the Dominions would be represented.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

DEPUTATION TO PREMIER PROPOSES JOINT COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 16.

Mr. Lloyd George received a deputation of the Army Committee of the House of Commons, urging the necessity for organisation, ensuring continuous study of the means of defence coupled with economy. The deputation proposed the formation of a Joint Army and Navy Committee of Imperial Defence with an independent chairman to examine the Imperial Defence organisation.

STRENGTH OF GERMAN ARMY

STATEMENT BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George stated that on May 10th the Inter-Allied Commission of Control estimated that the strength of German Army was 270,000 and by June 10th a German wireless had officially stated that the army had been reduced to 200,000 and that the forces in the neutral zone had been reduced to ten battalions, five squadrons and one battery. This information had not been checked by the Inter-Allied Commission, but there was evidence to show that there had been considerable reduction of the army in the past month. The German Government had issued instructions for the disbandment and disarmament of the unauthorised reserve formations, but was still pressing for permission to retain the armed constabulary.

DISARMAMENT OF GERMAN AIRCRAFT.

HOW IT IS BEING CARRIED OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 16.

Sir Frederick Hall asked whether Mr Churchill was satisfied that the obligation in the German peace treaty with regard to aircraft were being satisfactorily carried out.

Mr. Churchill pointed out that Marshal Foch and the Inter-Allied Commission were responsible for the disarmament of Germany. He believed that process was being carried out not punctually or willingly, but without undue obstruction and would be finally completed.

FUTURE OF LANGSTONE HARBOUR.

TO BE TERMINUS OF DOMINIONS GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 16.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that it is proposed that Langstone shall be called Commonwealth or Dominion port and suggested that the harbour be the terminus of the Dominions Government lines and that the Dominions should have the controlling influence on the Harbour Board.

The railways threaten opposition if the scheme interferes with Sout'ampton or Newhaven, but promise assistance, if it introduces fresh trade.

AMRITSAR DEBATE POSTPONED.

LABOUR MEMBERS' GROWING INTEREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 16.

It has been decided that the Amritsar debate shall not be taken in the House Commons this week. The despatch is partly due to the growing interest of the Labour members in the subject and they will be specially concerned elsewhere for a few days.

MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL CAPACITY.

QUESTION OFTHEIR WAR GRATUITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 16.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Roundell, Mr. Montagu stated that military officers serving as political officers in Mesopotamia were remunerated from the civil funds and therefore indigible for the war gratuity under the rules laid down by the Army Council for the period in which they had been employed in civil capacity But the question would be taken up with the War Office.

WIRELESS OPERATORS THREATEN TO STRIKE.

DEMAND FOR INCREASED WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 16.

A meeting of the Merchant Wireless Operators' Association has decided to strike to morrow, failing a settlement of their demands by noon. Ninety-five per cent. of membership will be affected. It is declared that the wireless operators have been asking for increased wages from the Marconi Company for the last nine months and further that they are the worst paid men on board a ship.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

CONDEMNED BY MR. MCKENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 16.

Speaking at a banquet of the National Union of Manufacturers, Mr. McKenna condemned the Excess Profits Duty and said that the fact that no substitute for it had been found was a proof that the nation had exhausted its taxable capacity. The nation could not afford to pay more than thousand millions in taxation and the expenditure should be so limited as not to require a heavier taxation than could be imposed without injury to the development of industry.

RT. HON. H. W. FORSTER.

APPOINTED GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 16.

The Rt. Hon. H. W. Forster, formerly Financial Secretary to the War Office, has been appointed Governor-General of Australia.

DEATH OF WELL KNOWN FRENCH ACTRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 16.

Paris.—The death of Madame Rejane is announced.

The late Madame (Gabrielle Reju) Rejane was born in Paris on 6th June 1857. Educated at the Conservatoire under Reginier, she made her first debut at the Vaudeville in Revue des Deux Mondes, 1875. In 1882 she left the Vaudeville for the Theatre des Varietes and passed to L'Ambigu in order to create la Glu. Afterwards she creted, among others, the Grand Theatre, Madame Sans Gene, Vaudeville (1893) and Maison de Poupee (1894). She toured in America in 1895 and obtained an enormous success. One of Madame Rejane's later successes at the Vaudeville is la Passerelles.

PRINCE OF WALES AT JERVIS BAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 16.

Jervis Bay.—The Prince of Wales *en route* for Sydney landed at the Jervis Bay, the Dartmouth of Australia and received a very warm welcome.

INDIAN PRINCES' AERIAL FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., June 16.

The heir-apparent to the Maharajah of Kapurthala and his brother Prince Mahijitsingh, arrives in London from Paris today by aeroplane.

MESOPOTAMIA.

BRITISH TAX-PAYERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

WHY IS GENERAL COWANS THERE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., June 16.

In connection with the questions by Lord Islington in the House of Lords with regard to Mesopotamia, "The Times" expresses the opinion that the British tax-payer is paying nearly four hundred thousand people including the "followers" in Mesopotamia and Persia. "The Times" alleges that Colonel Wilson attempted to Indianise Mesopotamia and the frequent outbreaks are to some extent due to his excessive activities. If the pledges of November, 1918, had been kept regrettable affrays might not have occurred.

As regards the oil question "The Times" trusts that the Government will explain General Cowans' presence in Mesopotamia. It is understood that General Cowans represents oil interests and that he is in receipt of a very large salary.

BRITISH TO EVACUATE BATUM.

A "DAILY MAIL" REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 16.

The "Daily Mail" says it is expected that the British will evacuate Batum in a fortnight.

SELF-GOVERNMENT CONSTITUTION FOR MALTA.

DESPATCH READ TO CHAMBER BY GOVERNOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., June 16.

A message from Malta states that Lord Plumer read to a crowded Chamber the despatch regarding the new self-government constitution, which is largely based on the constitutions of the Transvaal, South Africa and India. English will be official language, but English and Italian will be recognised as equal languages of culture. Maltese will be allowed in elementary schools.

RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

REPUDIATIONS OF OLD DEBTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., June 16.

"The Times" states that Krassin has informed the Government that Soviets deny the liability for the debts contracted during the regime of the previous Russian Governments and should the Soviets be compelled to recognise the liability, they will claim the fulfilment of all the engagements with the Allies including Russian occupation of Constantinople.

RUMOURED BOLSHEVIST RISING IN INDIA'

BASELESS ALARMIST ALLEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., June 16.

It is authoritatively stated that no statements from the Government of India have reached Mr. Montagu or the authorities Whitehall, in any way justifying the alarmist allegations published in an evening paper with regard to rising in India autumn under Bolshevist encouragement.

BOLSHEVIK RE-CAPTURE OF KIEFF CONFIRMED.

HOW THE COUP WAS CARRIEDOUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., June 16.

Polish sources confirm the Bolshevis recapture of Kieff. The coup was carried out by a cavalry corps which succeeded slipping through the Polish lines and penetrating to Jitomer, where they burned hospital and killed six hundred Polish wounded before being driven out.

BRITISH LABOUR'S MESSAGE.

TO INDIAN WORKERS.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

LONDON, June 15.

Mr. Potter-Wilson, Secretary Indian Workers Welfare League, London, cables that the London Trades Council at a meeting addressed by Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala unanimously resolved congratulating Indian Labour Unions and promised every encouragement to all *bona fide* Trades Unions of Indian workers.

FIRE ON THE SARDINIA AT MARSEILLES.

PASSENGERS PROCEED HOME OVERLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 16.

The steamer Sardinia has arrived at Plymouth, minus her passengers who were landed at Marseilles and are proceeding home overland as when the steamer was about to sail from Marseilles, a serious fire broke out during night time. There was no excitement. The passengers were roused and sent ashore and meanwhile the crew fought the flames. They flooded the hold amidst intense heat and suffocating fumes of burning jute.

BISHOP OF ALLAHABAD'S AUDIENCE WITH POPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., June 16.

ROME.—The Pope to-day gave private audience to the Bishop of Allahabad, whom His Holiness questioned regarding the progress of his diocese and the present feeling in India.

HUNT CUP BETTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., June 16.

The Hunt Cup betting:—

17 to 2 against Glanmerin, 10 to 1 against Monteith, Square Measure and Ugly Duckling, 100 to 8 against Grandcourt, 100 to 9 against Starshot, 18 to 1 against Vizier and Paragua, 22 to 1 against Viblincello and 25 to 1 against Roiceur and Montefaro.

HOW TO PREVENT ANOTHER WORLD WAR.

SCHEME OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION OF WORLD'S WORKERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 16.

Montreal.—Addressing the American Federation of Labour meeting here Mr. Ogden the fraternal delegate of the British Trade Union Congress advocated an international organisation of the workers of the world in order to further their aims and prevent another world war. Mr. Ogden warned the Federation that it must ignore any international similar to that formed in Russia and in certain other countries. The only International we recognise, he said, is one formed on a right and proper legal basis.

Mr. Gompers declared it was pitibale that the United States had not recognised the League of Nations. If the League Covenant were submitted to the American people without entangling questions it would be overwhelmingly adopted.

SINN FEIN OUTRAGE.

POLICEMAN DRAGGED OUT AND SHOT DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 16.

Armed Sinn Feiners attacked a policema cycling near Bantry. The policeman fled for safety to a farmhouse, but was dragged out and shot dead with a revolver. His body was then thrown on a manure heap.

Official and Personal.

Sir Robert W. Gillan, K.C.S.I., has been appointed a Director of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir Frederick L. Sprott.

"A SEAL ON DESPAIR"

INDIA'S REPLY

MR. PATEL ON PUNJAB WHITEWASH

Interviewed, on the publication of the Hunter Committee's Report, in mail week, by a "Daily Herald's" representative, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and member of the Supreme Legislative Council, who has gone to England on a special mission from the All-India Congress Committee, said the findings of the majority of the Hunter Committee would be received with disgust and resentment by the public in India. The Amritsar massacre and all the other horrors of martial law administration in the Punjab had burnt deep into the hearts of the people, and this would set the seal on their despair that there was any hope of justice or guarantee for their safety in the future.

"General Dyer," said Mr. Patel, "shot those people down deliberately and with premeditation. His own evidence shows that it was a deliberate act of frightfulness, meant to punish innocent and guilty alike and to create a terror in the minds of the population, so as to make them the cowed and willing slaves of the Imperialistic militarism for which he and his class stand. It was a terrible, a most appalling, crime; and unless there is adequate atonement and punishment the Indian people will never forget and can never forgive, and all thoughts of reconciliation and co-operation with the British will have to be abandoned.

NO POWER.

Mr. Patel emphasised that the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee was a prejudiced document. "The Committee," he pointed out, "was appointed by the Government of India and to report to it. It had no power to investigate the responsibility of that Government, which is one of the most serious points in issue. The report is signed exclusively by the European members (two of whom represent the civil and military authorities respectively, and are thus interested parties), and, above all, the Committee heard only official evidence, which has prevented even the Indian minority report from doing full justice to the case. The Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Congress, on the contrary, heard about 1,700 non-official witnesses, and had the advantage, in addition, of the evidence heard by the Hunter Committee.

"Their Report is a terrible document. The evidence has been most carefully sifted and dealt with in a calm and judicial spirit, but the disclosures it contains of the ill-treatment, oppression, and torture of men, women and children are terrible. It reveals one of the most startling and horrifying chapters in the history of a civilised Empire." (Those who would like copies should apply to the British Committee of the Indian National Congress at 161, Temple Chambers, E. C. 4.)

WILFUL MURDER.

"I want also to emphasise," said Mr. Patel, "the guilt and responsibility of Sir Michel O'Dwyer and the Government of India. On his own showing, and by the finding of the Committee, he ought to have given warning before he shot down 2,000 people. That he continued the firing after any possible necessity was over shows, in my opinion, that General Dyer was guilty of wilful murder. Sir Michael O'Dwyer expressly approved of that. Yet the man who approved of this wanton slaughter is actually commended by the Government of India!

"As for the Government of India itself, it knew everything that was going on. It was asked again and again to interfere, and refused. On the contrary, it gave Sir Michael O'Dwyer a blank cheque, and continued to amplify his powers whenever he put forward a demand. Some of the things that it agrees with the Commitee in condemning were actually done by the Government itself and others were expressly sanctioned by it.

INDIA'S REPLY.

"We have asked for the recall of Lord Chelmsford, whose policy for over four years has been to defy public opinion and trample on the people's sentiments and aspirations, and to whom the Indian people owe all these calamities and sufferings. We ask for the punishment of the guilty and reparation for the sufferers. And we want a statutory declaration of rights that will protect us in the future from Rowlattism and Chelmsfordism, O'Dwyerism and Dyerism."

STOP SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

Mr. H. N. Varma has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy of India:—

"Children restless for want of milk. Milk sells 2/3 sheers per rupee. Ghee and butter sells rupees 100, 125 per maund. Many children dying for want of pure milk. Healthy young cows and she buffalows with calves are being slaughtered every day by thousands. The butcherage of milch and agricultural cattle means butcherage of Indian people and of great Indian Commerce because Indians and Indian Commerce depend chiefly on milch and agricultural cattle. If your Excellency intend saving country save these helpless creatures by stopping chalans of these creatures to America, Java other parts. The work is as urgent as any thing before your Excellency."

It is understood that Countess Ronaldshay will proceed home shortly. (A. P.)

The Bengal Government will move to Calcutta from Darjeeling during the last week of this month. (A. P.)

NEW COUNCIL HALL.

DIGNITY OF CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding, when it was decided to retain the services of some doctors in the city by paying them a retainer of Rs. 100 per annum and a fee of Rs. 25 per day of three hours when they were employed during the epidemics. The Corporation also strongly resented the Government attitude in regard to the use of the Town Hall as a Council Hall, particularly in naming the "representatives" of the Corporation who should be sent to represent their views. It was finally decided to record the Government letter with renret that they should have thought fit first to invite and then to withdraw from that invitation, in the terms of Mr. Mody's amendment.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding a scheme for the future working of volunteers and voluntary organisations in conjunction with the Health Department on the occasion of outbreaks of epidemics in the City. "One of the requirements of the scheme is the retention of 30 Doctors on payment of an annual retainer of Rs. 100 subject to their giving a binding undertakig that when called upon for work on the out-break of an epidemic, they would be prepared to give their whole time services on a remuneration of Rs. 15 per day. Applications from medical graduates were accordingly invited by public advertisement, but there was hardly any response as only two applications were received. Applications were then invited from Sub-Assistant Surgeons also on the same terms by inserting the advertisement in different papers at short intervals. Applications were received from one medical graduate and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons. This question was one of those discussed at the meeting held in the Corporation Hall on 12th March 1920, of the representatives of the Voluntary Organisations invited to cooperate with the Health Department in organising the measures to be taken, and in view of the proved unattractiveness of the terms sanctioned, it was unanimously resolved to recommend to the Corporation to vary them by sanctioning an allowance of Rs. 15 per day for three hours' work to be paid to medical men employed during epidemics, the hours being fixed by the Unit Committees.

It is believed that, while it is impossible to obtain on any reasonable terms the whole time services of qualified medical men during an epidemic when their own private patients would properly have the first claim to their attention, by the arrangement proposed it would be possible for the Unit Committees to obtain the services of local practitioners, during those hours of the day when they were not engaged in their ordinary practice which could be made to fit in with the work required. I request the sanction of the Corporation to this variation."

Dr. Sukhia moved that in view of the reorganisation of the medical staff it was not necessary to retain outside help.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar seconded.

The Commissioner said that although the medical department was being reorganised, in the case of an epidemic their staff would not be able to cope with the work and help in the relief work. He, therefore, asked the Corporation to sanction his proposal.

"NOT HUMANE."

Dr. Viegas supported the proposition. He said three hours proposed were absolutely useless, unsatisfactory and not humane. He thought if they were going to engage men they should be for the whole day only.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said it was only through voluntary help that the Corporation could do something to afford relief to the suffering poor. Suppose an epidemic started tomorrow what were they to do then?

Dr. Jehangir Cursetjee thought the remuneration should be raised, as Rs. 15 was quite insufficient.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said it would not be possible to get doctors even on Rs. 25 and the scheme would not be workable at all. It was much better to get full timed doctors and he thought money should be the last consideration in such matters.

Dr. M. C. Javle said they could not get doctors at the time of the last epidemic even on Rs. 100 per day. He moved that the doctors should be paid a retainer of Rs. 100 per annum and Rs. 15 per day of three hours work.

COMMISSIONER'S SCHEME.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was proposed to divide the city into 50 divisions and to make the bodies responsible for the particular divisions. The city had already been divided. He said the medical profession all over the world was "notorious" for its charity and the Rs. 15 was approved by the voluntary associations; it was not full pay, but it was a small allowance to get medical assistance whenever required. It was a small remuneration to make a slight difference and he hoped the Corporation would approve of the suggestion.

MR. MARZABAN'S RIDER.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban was surprised to see some of the doctors on the Corporation proposing a magnificent retainer of Rs. 100 per year. He thought it was too small a sum. His own experience was that it was impossible to get doctors during epidemics to visit patients even for Rs. 5 per visit. He

(Continued on next page.)

INDIAN RED CROSS.

SOCIETY FOR BENGAL BRANCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to be held on July 1st a bill will be introduced creating a society to be called the Indian Red Cross Society, Bengal Branch. This body will be entrusted with power to take over the balances of Lady Carmichael's Bengal Women's War Fund and Bengal Branch of "Our Day" fund and to administer them and such other funds as may be entrusted to their care for the relief of sickness, suffering and distress caused by the operation of war in India or in any other, of the countries in which expeditionary forces from India may, from time to time, be employed and for the purpose cognate to that object. The bill also gives general power to the society from time to time to extend its sphere in other directions for the relief of sickness and suffering in general. The bill has been drafted on the lines of the Indian Red Cross Society Act and the body which is it proposed to create will work as a branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.

ALLEGED MURDER OF MARWARI.

PARTIAL DISAGREEMENT OF JUDGE AND JURY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Mr. J. W. Nelson, Additional Session Judge of Howrah, concluded the hearing the case in which Kissen Singh (taxi-driver), Abdulla, and two others were prosecuted for having, as alleged, murdered Jibanmal, a Marwari merchant of Raipur in a taxi-cab ner Andul Station, and robbed him of Rs. 25,000.

The jury gave Kissen Singh and Abdull the benefit of doubt, and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" against the remaining two.

The Judge, disagreeing with the jury, referred the cases of Kissen and Abdulla to the High Court, and acquitted the other two accused.

RAINS AT DELHI.

A WELCOME RELIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 16.

After the trying heat of the past few days Delhi received a most welcome shower to-day. The atmosphere is appreciably cooled down. The sky is overcast and there is every indication of more rain.

CYCLONE IN KATHIAWAR.

DETAILS OF DAMAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, June 14.

Many details of the heavy cyclone these parts are now available. At Porbunder and Veraval, loss to property was heavy. The roof of the palace of H. H the Maharaja Rana Saheb, situated on the sea-coast, was blown up. Many boats are missing.

At Veraval it is reported that the raw decks under construction have been damaged. There was complete obstruction of fallen trees on the railway lines. The railway trains found it impossible to run the 12th, when the storm was at its highest.

At Rajkot, a three-storied house belonging to a native physician collapsed Many houses have similarly collapsed. A yet no loss of human lives is reported.

The announcement, of the advent of th storm beforehand, by the Agent to th Governor, to the public here and to all th States has been most helpful in preventing the loss of life

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 16.

The disturbed conditions left by the recent storm have caused some heavy rain in Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Rajputana, West Coast of the Peninsula; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Central India West North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, west United Provinces, east Punjab, Kashmir, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and South east Madras The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point Tavoy two inches, Moulmein one and half Diamond Island, Akyab one, Kyaukpyu, Dhubri four, Cherrapunji five, Narayangan Barisal, Mymensingh, Bogra two, Darjeeling, Delhi one half, Jodhpur a half, Jaipu Mount Abu three, Ajmer two, Udaipur on and half, Marmagoa one, Mangalore, Cochin three, Cocanada one, Vizagapatam one and half. Temperature is low in Rajputana but high in east of the Central Provinces.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Rajputan and extension in United Provinces.

MADRAS ENGINEERING STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 15.

The strike in the Madras Engineering Works continues. Yesterday morning the workmen assembled outside the gates of the premises and as the clerical staff arrived they were intimidated with the result that seventy-five per cent. of them did not attend duty. There was also a considerable amount of stoning in cases where members of the clerical staff refused to be intimidated.

MYSORE COUNCIL.

COMPLAINT AGAINST INCREASING EXPENDITURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 15.

Sirdar Kantaraj Urs presided over a meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council to-day when the Mysore income-tax bill as amended was passed without discussion, the non-officials voting unanimously in favour of the bill.

A bill to amend the Mysore First Regulation was also passed at the meeting.

The Council also discussed the State Budget to-day. The non-official members complained against the increasing expenditure especially on general administration and were unanimous in their plea for retrenchment. Among the various suggestions made were the abolition of the "Mysore Economic Journal" and the transference of social and civic activities to private enterprise. The appointment of a retrenchment committee was suggested by some of the members.

Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty stated that Government should formulate a policy as regards the direction in which retrenchment could be effected and with the co-operation of the Finance Committee and the Legislative Council should give effect to it.

Rao Bahadur Shama Rao suggested periodical investigation as to the cause of increase in the excise revenue. He also desired that the Government of India should be approached with a request to assign a portion of salt tax to the Mysore State. There was also a suggestion that greater privileges should be accorded to constitutional bodies of the State as the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

WANTED ANNOUNCEMENT OF REFORM POLICY.

A SPEECH IN MYSORE COUNCIL.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 16.

At yesterday's meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council Mr. Hosakoopa Krishnarao, member from the Kadur District, speaking on the state budget observed among other things:—

"The one thought-compelling question which is left unsaid and which, in my humble opinion, transcends all others both in importance and in necessity is how to prepare the people for a closer relation with the state. This question, if only rightly understood, makes the people more self respected and strengthens the bond between the rulers and the ruled. No true patriot will be unaware of the Indian Reform Act recently passed by British Parliament—a prelude for many more constitutional changes to be introduced. The day of democracy has dawned on the world at last. He quoted the Montford report para 157.

Our hopes and aspirations may overleap the frontier lines like sparks across a street continued Mr. Krishnarao There are in the native states men of like minds to those who, have been active in spreading new ideas in India. It is not our task to prophesy but no one would be surprised if the constitutional changes in British India quickened the pace in the native states as well.

If the advanced princes who have already set up the rudiments of representative institutions were impelled to develop them and if even the most patriarchal rulers thought it time to clothe their authority in more modern garments, we have in our gracious sovereign a liberal ruler and in his midst advisors equally liberal administrators. What they seemingly lose by way of prerogatives they gain doubly in the good will of the people. I am voicing the true feelings of the people throughout Mysore when I respectfully approach the benign Government of H. H. the Maharaja that the Government will kindly make a definite announcement of their policy intending to introduce such reforms in our state as would be consistent with the spirit, temper principles underlying the institutions. He wanted a mixed committee to investigate and report on the matter.

E. B. RAILWAYMEN.

ASSOCIATION FORMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

A meeting of the European and Indian employees of the Eastern Bengal Railway was held at Sealdah for the purpose of inaugurating a Railway Workers Association the aims and objects of which are to make representations to authorities in regard to the grievances of all railway workers and to obtain relief by general and substantial enhancement of wages.

The following were among the resolutions adopted:—

"That this meeting considers it of paramount importance that a conciliation board be established to arbitrate in all disputes between the employer and the employees with a view to preventing deadlocks.

"That this meeting strongly recommends that the authorities take immediate steps to afford relief by general and substantial enhancement of wages and to allay feelings of unrest and condition of extreme hardship which prevails."

THE TUFNELL MURDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

Ekbaluddin, one of the two Mahammadans arrested in connection with the Tufnell murder, applied for bail to-day before the subdivisional officer of Burdwan on the ground that nothing till now was found against him to justify detention. The application was rejected.

NEW COUNCIL HALL.

(Continued from previous page.)

moved an amendment that the remuneration should be Re. 25 per day of three hours.

Dr. Batliwalla agreed to the amendment and his own was amended accordingly.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar said the best thing was to sanction the Commissioner's proposals.

The closure was applied at this stage, but Dr. Sukhia was allowed to make a short reply.

Mr. Batliwala's amendment as amended by Mr. Murzban was then passed by a large majority.

NEW COUNCIL HALL.

Priority was asked for and given to consider the following letters:—

Letter to the President, dated the 5th June 1920, from Mr. P. J. Mead, Chief Secretary to Government:—

"I am to say that Government have under consideration certain proposals for the use of the Town Hall for the purposes of the new Council. But as the matter is one in which the public of Bombay, and therefore the Municipality as custodians of the interests of the public, are vitally concerned, Government are anxious not to come to a final decision until they feel assured that public opinion is with them. Accordingly it is proposed to hold a meeting under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Sir George Carmichael, at 12 o'clock in the Secretariat, on Monday, the 14th instant, at which certain members of the Legislative Council and certain members of the Municipality, as well as Sir Stanley Reed will be invited to be present. I am to say that His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion tha in all the circumstances of the case the Municipal representatives might very suitably consist of the followng:—

(1) Yourself. (2) Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, (3) Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, Jr., and (4) Mr. Gorrie.

"I am to explain for your benefit that the curious history of the Town Hall, a note on which will be supplied to all members of the Committee, makes it necessary to have special representation of the European Community, and it is considered that the four names mentioned would adequately represent both Municipal interests and the other interests involved. I am, however, to say that the Governor in Council, would prefer not to nominate 4 Municipal representatives himself, but to ask you to do so. If you can agree to the names suggested, I shall be very grateful if you will let me know at a very early date."

The President's reply:

"Your letter of the 5th instant, regarding the meeting to be held at the Secretariat on the 14th instant for the discussion of the proposals for the use of the Town Hall for the purposes of the New Council.

"The Municipal representatives to the proposed Conference cannot be appointed by the President. They must be elected by th Corporation themselves. I would have therefore placed your letter before the Corporation to enable them to appoint their representatives in time for the conference, had there been a meeting of that body before the 14th instant, but they do not meet before that date. I would therefore attend the Conference as a citizen and not as a Municipal representative and would also request Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir to attend in the same capacity. I may point out that Mr. Gorrie is no longer a member of the Corporation. I shall thank you to let me know whether I should place your letter before the Corporation to enable them to elect their representatives who may attend any subsequent meeting of the Conference."

Mr. P. J. Mead, again writes:—

"Many thanks for your letter of the 9th June, I am sending you and the other two gentlemen copies of the notes as there is no time to lose there is no need to consult the Municipality. Government only desire to obtain the views of certain representative citizens who would, *inter alia*, be acquainted with Municipal views and interests. The Municipality as a body is not directly concerned, but as representatives of the general body of citizens, members of the Corporation are considered to be fairly representative of the interests which, amongst others, Government desire to consult on this occasion."

DR. SUKHIA'S MOTION.

Dr. Sukhia moved that the letters be recorded and that the President be requested to represent to the Government that before they arrive at a final decision they would be pleased to obtain the views of the Corporation.

He said it was really an urgent matter and an urgent meeting should have been called. The Government did admit that the "municipality as custodians of the interests of the public are vitally concerned, but they backedout of it as usual. He did not know why Mr. Mirza was chosen by the Government. Was it because he was a Government nominee?

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy. Because he is the Secretary of the Khilafat Committee. (Laughter).

Dr. Sukhia said Mr. Cawasji Jehangir also was not a representative of the public. They should have selected proper representatives to attend the meeting. After making a definite statement that four representatives should be sent up, they took a somersault. He thought Cowasji Jehangir Hall could very well be used, and the noise could be stopped by not taking the trams along the Hall, but round the building on the other side.

"VERY REPREHENSIBLE."

Mr. J. B. Petit said the Corporation ought to have been consulted by the Government in such an important the policy in addressing public bodies on important questions of suggesting the names of the people who should be sent as their representatives. H considered it a very reprehensibl thing. He knew of another instance when they had recommended some names and he thought it was unfair and unjust to the public to do so. The Government had no right to suggest the names when they asked that representatives should be appointed. If the Government wanted particular men they should come in the open and say so openly, but in the guise of having representatives they should not appoint their own man. The men mentioned by the Government could only be considered as Government nominees. He entirely agreed that the Corporation should be fully consulted before coming to a final decision, and he hoped that the Corporation would make it clear that it had the strongest possible objection to the use of the Town Hall for any length of time as a Council Hall. The Town Hall was the only big hall in the city and to use it even for a short time was to cripple their public activities. He hoped that the Government would be able to realise the feelings of the Corporations that they did not wish that the Hall should be utilised for other purposes. He hoped that the gentlemen chosen would convey those feelings to the Government.

"NOT COMPOSED OF CHILDREN."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas could not see his way to support Dr. Sukhia's proposition, because he thought it did not sufficiently express the views of the Corporation, in view of the letters addressed by the Government to the President. He quiet agreed with Mr. Jehangir Petit that the Government had no right to ask them on the one hand to send their representatives and in the same breath to select their particular representatives. He wished the Government to understand that the Corporation was not composed of children who wanted to get their lessons from the Government about their responsibilities. If the Government learnt that the Corporation was not sitting, they would not have lost much by waiting for a single day. He strongly disapproved, and he hoped he had the support of the members of the Corporation, of the action of the Government in making a pretence that they wanted the representatives of the Corporation and at the same time in suggesting the names of particular members. Such a system should not be encouraged by the Corporation. He thought that the Government did not want to treat them as a body of responsible men, but as a body of children, and they should not be encouraged in that. The Government should give an opportunity to the Corporation to express its opinion whether it was advisable or not to use the Town Hall. They must ask the Government to let the Corporation to send its own representatives to represent its views in regard to the advisability or otherwise of using the Town Hall. He accordingly moved an amendment that in recording the correspondence that had passed between the Government and the President with regard to the use of the Town Hall for the purpose of a new Council Hall the Corporation expresses its emphatic objection to the policy adopted by the Government in suggesting the names of members who should be elected as representatives; that the President be requested to represent to the Government that before they arrived at a final decision they would be pleased to obtain the opinion of the Corporation.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar seconded and emphatically protested against the policy of suggesting the names of their representatives. Nobody except the Corporation itself had the right to appoint its representatives. To him it seemed that the correspondence was conducted by a man who did not know what he was writing about.

"SILLY".

Mr. H. P. Mody did not agree either with the proposition or the amendment. It would be very derogatory to the dignity of the Corporation to tell the Government that they wanted to be represented when the Government said that they did not want them. The Government in their first letter said that as the "custodians of the interests of the public the Municipality are vitally concerned." Further on, some ingenious person in the Secretariat discovered only within the course of a week that the Municipality as a body was not concerned. He had never seen funnier correspondence than that. When the President pointed out the correct course the Government said that they did not want Municipal representatives. He could only call that "silly." Did they think that it was due to the dignity of the Corporation that they should tell the Government that they wanted representation? If the Government wanted a conference let them have it and he wished them joy of it. The only correct and dignified reply was that they wished Government joy of it! But if the Corporation felt that it had got a voice in the matter and in the disposition of the Hall they should take the same course as Dr. Master took on the last occasion,—when Government wanted to build on the Oval,—and bring forward a motion disapproving of their action. They could do so by calling a special meeting to consider the motion disapproving the action of the Government. He strongly disapproved of the motion and the amendments. That course was highly derogatory to the dignity of the Corporation. He moved an amendment; That the letter from the Government be recorded with an expression of the Corporation's regret that the Government should have thought fit to invite the views of the Corporation as a body vitally concerned and then to withdraw from the invitation and they should have adopted the unusual course of suggesting to the Corporation the names of those who should be sent as their representatives.

Mr. P. J. Murzban seconding said it was absolutely undignified for the Corporation to ask for its representatives to be allowed to be sent, but he thought it was a great scandal that the Government should not have suggested the name of Dr. Sukhia. (Laughter). He, however, strongly condemned the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas, as it was not fitting and dignified for a body like the Corporation.

Dr. M. C. Jayle said that was the first time when the Government had dared to address the Corporation in those terms. If Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had been living they would not have dared to address them like that, and he hoped that the President would take up the matter strongly with the Government. He endorsed every word that had fallen from Mr. Jamnadas, and he regretted that he could not make head or tail out of the Government letter.

MR. MODY'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. Mody's amendment was then adopted by 16 for and four against and it was then passed as a substantive motion unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

TREATMENT OF GENL. DYER.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S DISAPPROVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

At a meeting of the members of the Darjeeling branch of the European Association, Mr. Mackenzie presiding, approval was given to the following telegram which was sent to the central branch:—

"This branch desires to record its indignation and disapproval of the treatment of General Dyer with reference to the Hunter Committee report dated March 8th, the Government of India's letter dated May 3rd, and the Secretary of State's letter dated May 26th. It objects to the bracketing of European and Indian loss of life, the former being foul murders and the latter in most cases being stern military necessity to save the situation. The meeting dissociates itself with the so called just conclusions.

STRICTURES ON DYER.

DISAPPROVED BY BURMA BRANCH EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 16.

The European Association, Burma Branch publish the telegram sent to Calcutta regarding the Hunter Report:—

"Burma Branch Committee considers strictures on Dyer deplorable and likely intensify feeling between Europeans and Indians. Our view is Dyer acted decisively and promptly in a grave emergency which, without such action, would have become exceedingly dangerous."

TRAGEDY IN GINNING FACTORY.

SEVEN HUMAN LIVES LOST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BAILHONGAL (Dist. Belgaum) June 11.

A heart-rending accident occurred on the 7th instant in the Bail-Hongal Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory, with the result that lives of 7 poor workers, working in the same factory of 2 oxen, out of four that belonged to the Factory and tied in the other vacant Godown, were lost, owing to the common wall of the Cottonseed Godown (Kutcha built) of nearly 25 years standing, having abruptly fallen, where, it is stated, 4,000 bags (loose cottonseed) were thickly stored in, which was, experienced factory owners say, beyond the accommodating capacity of the godown.

Had they, as a matter of fact, understored the cottonseed or had they taken preventive measures against the old wall of 25 years standing in accordance with the rules of the Factory Act, no loss of lives would have been reported.

Under these circumstances the serious attention of some of the Factory owners is drawn to the fact that, on no account, they should store their cottonseed for cotton, etc., beyond the accommodating capacity of their godowns.

In the event of any one infringing the rules and regulation laid down by the Bombay Factory Act, such accidents are sure to occur.

PADDY IN BURMA.

UNOBTAINABLE UNDER RS. 200.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 16.

Paddy is now unobtainable under Rs. 200, being Rs. 20 over the price for export.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 16.

At a meeting of the Lucknow University Fund Mr Jopling, Commissioner presiding, Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan, Additional Judicial Commissioner pointed out the duty of all classes to contribute liberally towards the project. He said the Government has consented to contribute half of the rupees sixty lakhs required, seventeen lakhs have been subscribed leaving the balance of rupees thirteen lakhs still to be raised by the public. The subscriptions announced were rupees one lakh from the Sassendi Estate and Rs. 50,000 from the tenants of the Sassendi estate. The donors of Rs. 50,000 and over will have their names associated with particular buildings or chairs of learning and donors of Rs. 5,000 will have their names perpetuated by an inscription in the university buildings.

BANK OF BOMBAY RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Bank of Bombay rate of interest is reduced to-day by one per cent. The rate now stands at six per cent.

HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT CONFERENCE

The Secretary of the Conference writes:—

The first session of the Hoshangabad District Conference will be held, on the 25th and 26th instant under the presidentship of Mr. R. B. Pandit Vishnudutt Shukul, late member, Imperial Legislative Council. Several well-known nationalist leaders of the Central Provinces as well as prominnent men from other parts of India are expected to attend. Arrangements will be made for the reception of sympathisers and visitors from all parts of India. The town of Hoshangabad is very picturesquely situated on the bank of the Nerbudda.

A Simla messag of June 16 says:—When Mr. W. T. Wright, the present Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, retires from the service in the Autumn of this year, he will be succeeded in the post by Mr. George Anderson, C.I.E., Indian Educational Service late Secretary to the Calcutta University Commission.

FREEDOM OF PRESS.

SITUATION IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

(CONTRIBUTED.

Gove me liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience above all other liberties.

MILTON.

The right to publish one's opinion by means of the Press is enjoyed by the people of practically every civilized country. This right is conceded to them, in most cases by the very constitution of their country, and as such cannot be filched away.

History is very eloquent on the dangers of denial of freedom to press. It is a familiar fact that the French Revolution of 1830 was caused, *inter alia*, by one of the ordinances of St. Cloud (July 25, 1830) for the suspension of the liberty of the press. In Belgium it was primarily the prosecution of political writers by the Dutch Government that led to the overthrow of the Government and independence of Belgium. While thus, a shackled journalism has proved a peril for the State, the free press has always proved a pillar to the Administration. For instance, it is well-known that had the free press of Britain not exposed the munition shortage, the country would soon have drifted into a dangerous position.

In India, prior to British rule, prior to the existence of the press, the monarchs used to be extraordinarily anxious to learn the opinion of the people about their doings. They used to don disguise and visit the people to learn their views. Criticism from the public was always welcomed. But to-day, under the British rule, there exists the obsolete and un-British Press Act that hangs round the people's neck like a mill stone, stunting their growth and throttling their thought.

History shows that the adoption of democratic constitutions in European countries was invariably accompanied by a declaration of the freedom of pen. But, in India the advent of the Reforms has not be rung in by any such declaration.

The following are a few facts about the position of press in different countries:—

The United Kingdom:—Free Press.

The U. S. A.:—Free. The very first constitutions of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, enacted in 1776, contained declarations in favour of the liberty of press.

Belgium:—By the Belgian Constitution of the 7th of Feb. 1831, Art 18, it is declared that the press is free, that censorship shall never again be established, that sureties cannot be exacted from writers. Press offences are tried by jury.

Denmark:—By Art 86, of the Constitution, granted by Frederick VII, on the 5th of June 1849, and confirmed by Christian IX in 1866, the press is declared free.

France:—The press has been free.

Germany:—The press law affirms the liberty of press.

Greece:—By the Constitution of the 18th of March 1844 everyone may publish his thoughts by means of press.

Holland:—The liberty of the press is expressly secured by Art 8, of the Constitution of 1848.

Italy:—By Art 27 of the Political Code of Sardinia, granted by Charles Albert on the 4th of March 1848, and still in force, the press is free.

Norway:—The liberty of the press is secured by Art 100 of the Constitution of 1814.

Ottoman Empire:—By Art 12 of the Constitution of 1871, the press was recognised free.

Portugal:—Art 8 of Constitution granted by John VI of 1821, press liberty is secured.

Roumania:—By the Constitution of the 30th of June 1866, Art 5, Roumanians enjoy liberty of the press.

Spain:—In 1812 the Constitution promulgated by the Regency in the name of Ferdinand VII, provided by Art 371, all Spaniards should have liberty to write, and publish their ideas.

Sweden:—The liberty of the press is declared to be the privilege of every Swede.

Switzerland:—The liberty of the press is secured by Art 45 of the constitution of the 29th of May 1874.

URDU PRAYER ON KHILAFAT.

COPIES AND TRANSLATIONS FORFEITED BY MADRAS GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 16.

H. E. the Governor-in-Council has declared forfeited to His Majesty all copies of the prayer in Urdu on the Khilafat question, which was offered at the Lucknow Mosque on 19th March, 1920, and issued in pamphlet form, and all copies of all other documents containing copies or translations or extracts from the prayer.

AURANG-I-KHILAFAT.

COPIES AND TRANSLATIONS FORFEITED BY MADRAS GOVT,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 16.

H. E. the Governor-in-Council has declared forfeited to His Majesty all copies or portions thereof of the pamphlet in Urdu or of its translation entitled "Aurang-I-Khilafat" published by Munshi Absan-Ul-Huq, and printed at Jaini Lal Machine Printing Press, Saharanpur.

RAILING OF SILVER.

RESTRICTIONSREMOVED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 15.

The Government of India have decided to remove with effect from the 18th instant the restrictions on the railing of silver. The circumstances which led to the imposition of these restrictions have now disappeared and their retention has accordingly become unnecessary.

BOMBAY'S BEGGARS.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION

ATTEMPT AT AMELIORATION.

At the next meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation the following letter from the Commissioner will be considered:

"I have the honour to state that my attention having been drawn to a letter over the signature of Mr. N. V. Sarma published in the "Times of India" of the 16th April, 1920 in which it was stated that "there is unrefutable evidence to show that during the last 3 months not less than 50 beggars have died of starvation, mal-nutrition, etc., and this number represents only those cases which have come within the knowledge of the Police Department, the dead bodies having remained unclaimed," I addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Police on the subject and was informed that between the 1st of January 1920 and the middle of April the Police had found between 30 and 40 beggars dead of starvation on the roads of Bombay and at least 200 more dead of disease, the cause of death in each case being certified by a doctor.

The beggar question has been under the consideration of the Corporation since 1915 when a Committee was appointed to submit a scheme suggesting the lines on which it should be dealt with. In the year 1918 after discussion in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Government appointed a Committee to consider the same subject and on the 20th of July 1918 the Corporation under their Resolution No. 2928, approved of the report of their Committee, dated the 8th July 1918, suggesting the following measures for dealing with the question:—

VAGRANCY ACT.

"Government should be approached by the Corporation with a representation to the effect that early steps should be taken to establish a refuge, an infirmary and a work-house, without which no efficient measures could be taken for dealing with the beggars, and legislation should be undertaken for a Vagrancy Act applicable to particular areas in the first instance but liable to be extended to any areas in the Bombay Presidency at the discretion of his Excellency the Governor in Council and containing provisions to the following effect:—

(1) A provision enabling the Magistrate to send a vagrant on second conviction to a recognised work-house if he is able-bodied or to an Almshouse or an Infirmary if he is decrepit.

(2) A provision exempting under such conditions as may be desirable, religious mendicants from the operation of the proposed Act for the present.

(3) A provision for allotting a portion of the expenses of working the Act to the Bombay City Municipality and other Municipalities of the Presidency, it being distinctly understood that the Bombay Municipality will be called upon to contribute towards the expenses on the same principles on which other Municipalities are called upon to contribute towards poor relief from local rates and that the cost of maintenance of foreign beggars should be borne by the district from which they hail."

In accordance with this Resolution the President addressed Government on the subject in his letter No. 3126 of the 2nd August 1918 and sent a subsequent reminder on the 28th January 1920, but I understand that Government have decided to postpone action until after the introduction of the Reforms Scheme.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

It was clear however, that the state of affairs as certified by the Police necessitated some immediate action in the cause of humanity. I therefore made enquiries to discover whether there was any institution in Bombay capable of rendering assistance Mr W. B. Manley, Deputy Commissioner of Police has taken great interest in the question and he informed me that the Bombay District Benevolent Society was already accommodating some 150 of the destitute poor and would, if it received adequate financial support, be in a position to accommodate the majority of the starving beggars found by the Police on the streets though it would not underake to deal with those suffering from infectious or other serious disease. At his suggestion the Trustees of the Society have forwarded to me a letter asking for a permanent annual grant of Rs. 4,000 from the Corporation (copy of the letter attached). I have had no opportunity of examining the balance sheet of the Society but from the enquiries that I have made I am of opinion that a grant of Rs. 300 a month would enable the Society to admit destitute beggars upto the whole amount of their accommodation which is for 200 persons. As the Corporation have already approved the principle of contributing towards the expenses for maintaining beggars in an Almshouse and as it is impossible for me to bring the matter before them at an early date I have replied to the Trustees of the Society informing them that their request will be placed before the Corporation as soon as possible but that in the meanwhile in order to enable them to extend their relief I propose to pay them a contribution at the rate of Rs. 300 a month in anticipation of the Corporation's sanction."

I request that my action may be approved and that an annual grant of an amount to be fixed after inspection of the Society's balance sheet may be sanctioned pending the settlement of the question with Government.

It is clear that this arrangement will not entirely overcome the difficulty as the Bombay District Benevolent Society is not in a position to receive vagrants suffering from infectious or serious disease and indeed does not ordinarily admit any who are sick. I am asking the Society to relax their restrictions on this point as far as possible.

The following is a copy of the letter, dated the 25th May 1920, from the Trustees of the Bombay District Benevolent Society to the Commissioner:—

"We have the honour to bring to your notice that the Bombay District Benevolent Society which was founded in 1831 has for many years been self-supporting, but the abnormal rates of foodstuffs, rice, etc., prevailing of late years have compelled us to solicit outside help.

The main object of the Society is to suppress vagrancy and supply food, clothing and shelter to the destitute poor of all classes irrespective of caste or creed. The funds of the Society at present including a temporary donation of Rs. 1,500 for 2 years 1920-21 from the N. M. Wadia charities, enable us roughly speaking to maintain from 145 to 150 adult inmates, while the accommodation in the Sir J. J. Dharamshalla allows of 200.

Would it be too much to ask if you would kindly represent the matter to the Municipality and obtain for us a permanent annual donation of Rs. 4,000 (four thousand and thus help us more fully to fulfil the object of our Society for which we would be deeply grateful.

A letter from Dr. Sandilands directed by yourself asking if vagrants would be accepted on payment has been fully replied to.

Trusting you will be kind enough to give this matter favourable consideration."

NEW GIRGAUM MAGISTRATES' COURT

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public of Bombay have had real grounds to congratulate the Government when they learnt that a Presidency Magistrate's Court was to be established at Girgaum and they expected that a suitable place would be found for locating the said Court.

But no! The Fates had ordered otherwise. Government generosity cannot be complete. If the public catch them in a generous mood, some evil spirit is bound to come in and thwart the generous impulse, and the formula of want of further funds is sure to be trotted out.

The public are told that the Government are already constructing a brand new Police Court for Girgaum and in the meanwhile some temporary arrangement was sufficient for the New Girgaum Police Court. One must not forget that the new Court premises may not be ready for occupation for about two years more at the lowest calculation.

Now see, Sir, what have the Government done to further oblige the public?

There was already in existence the premises of the Girgaum Morning Court in the worst part of the building recently built for the use of the Small Causes Court in the late Sir Mangaldas Wady at Khetwadi and if these premises were used during the day for the purposes of the Presidency Magistrate's Court with a few additions here and there the problem is solved cheaply and expeditiously too. Here it is that the evil spirit has come in.

The present arrangement which has been considered satisfactory is without exaggeration as under:—

The Court room formerly occupied by the 2nd Judge which is on the eastern end of the building with a few tiny side rooms with a couple of halls constitute the present Court premises. The wide central corridor open to the West and East, has been necessarily blocked up and as soon as one steps into the Court the sensation of closeness and discomfort comes over one, and during the last three weeks the excessive heat has rendered the Court absolutely trying. When the same premises were used by the Court of Small Causes the Court felt stiffy and hot, but the central corridor open to the West had some salutary effect and on hot days, complaints were heard from all quarters. The cause is not far to seek.

The roof is constructed with open Mangalore tiles without any wooden ceiling from below and when the tiles get hot on a hot day the radiation of heat from the same converts the premises into a perfect hot house. Everybody is perspiring and the heat is oppressive to a degree. This was a cause of grave complaint when the whole premises were used by the Court of Small Causes even when there was the open central corridor.

The present Court premises have no opening to the West the Corridor being blocked up. The South is covered by a Motor Work shop, with a smithy where even during the Court hours the smith makes music with his hammer and in spite of the openings on the North and East the Court House is an ill ventilated and a noisy hot house. The Presidency Magistrate has the merest apology for Chambers and the practitioners have no other place to retire to and the accommodation for the public parties and witnesses and clerks of a piece with the rest, and everybody suffers from the excessive heat, stiffiness and want of ventilation, and I am informed by a reliable authority that the Presidency Magistrate could not do without the electric fan owing to the heat and too much of a fan produced cold in his head with result that he had to wear a cap for a few days to protect his head against cold and to enjoy the fanning from behind his back by shifting his position.

I am further informed by the said unimpeachable authority that the colour of the cap was black but not being the Sessions Court the public were saved from a string of death sentences.

So far, goes the tale of the sufferers, now what is the proof and what is the remedy?

The proof is easy viz. Verify the above statements and for that purpose I invite the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Chief Justice one of the Judicial Members of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay or the Advocate General who have always evinced such a great interest in the law Courts of this City to visit the premises, not in the morning, but between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. and sit with the Magistrate in the Court on the Bench for about half an hour, visit the Magistrate's Chamber and also the joint chamber of the Magistrate and practitioners, the offices of the Court and the black smith's shop too and report to the Government if necessary as to how each of them felt after his visit.

It is now high time that this infliction or needless cruelty stopped. The Government must either find a commodious and well-ventilated place for the Court at once in Girgaum and they cannot plead want of funds, for this Court alone is bringing in a goodly income in the shape of fines and fees.

They cannot ask the public to wait for two years for their new premises to get ready and until the Government find such a place in Girgaum the Girgaum Court should be shifted to the Mazagaon Court premises altogether an open and well ventilated place. For this act of mercy the public the clerks and the pleaders who are compelled to sit in the Court for hours together because they have no other place to return to, the police and perhaps the Presidency Magistrate will for ever pray.—Yours, etc.,

"BHASAN."

INFLUENZA IN DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 15.

A widespread epidemic of severe, though not the fatal type of influenza is reported from the Delhi province. Elsewhere in India the position is unchanged or improving.

The first charity football match of the season played at Calcutta on Saturday between Calcutta and Mohunbagan realised Rs. 9,112.

THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

PUBLIC APATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Awake, arise or be for ever fallen is the universal maxim which seems to have been forgotten by our leaders who themselves are fast asleep on the question of Indians in British East Africa, but really they do not know, it seems, that in case they will not rise from their fast sleep their brethren who are in that country for five centuries will have to come back to India bag and baggage.

I wrote to many public bodies and explained personally that the position of Indians in British East Africa is becoming worse and worse day by day and emphatically stated to them that it was not a wise policy to wait till we have a report of Sir Benjamin Robertson who is to a formal discussion in B. E. A., in our projected work but all of them turned a deaf ear not only then but are doing the same thing even now, when Lord Milner has fully discussed the Indian question with the Governor of B. E. A., and fully thought over the scheme, which he will put in black and white very shortly.

Day after day the Indian community there is being taxed but they are not given an independent voice to determine the tax which they have to pay. What a just policy!

"Upon the decision as to East Africa, the future of the whole continent will largely depend for if Indians are to be allowed to stream in at any one entrance in unlimited numbers it will scarcely be possible to localise them definitely in any particular territory" is one of the reasons which is generally put in arguing why Indians should not be excluded from B. E. A., they also state that the Transvaal has closed one door B. E. A. should close the other.

We have heard something about the South African Commission. The Commission has put forward the repatriation scheme, and it is quite likely that the same scheme will also be tried in B. E. A. what, then, will it not be called an irony of fate?

The All India Congress Committee had on its agenda the question of B. E. A. but really it is surprising that nothing has been heard of as to what happened to it. I think they have decided that it should be taken up by the special Congress sessions. We know what has been done by the Amritsar Congress in regard to this question. They passed the resolution and forwarded it to the proper authorities and did nothing else; the same procedure will be followed this time too!

One cannot go to heaven unless one dies himself, in the same way I believe if the Indian community of B. E. A. will think that their brethren of this land—their mother country—will try to help their cause they are greatly mistaken. Here in this country everybody thinks too much of himself.

"The Maratha" in April last suggested that the Government of India should cable without delay to the India Office to get the discussion and decision as to "Indians in East Africa" postponed in England till the official report was out but who cares to hear and support such a wise suggestion.

Was it not the duty of the public bodies of this country to send a committee to enquire into the B. E. A. question as they did for the Punjab affairs? There was the most hideous atrocities which had been done during the Martial Law Regime. Here the question of the very existence of Indians is at stake. There they are being deprived of every right of a British subject; not only that but foreigners even are given better rights such is Imperialism in practice there.

What do the Government of India know about the duplicity of the Government of B. E. A. and the white settlers of that Protectorate? They speak out a certain thing and do the other.

The British people say they are the people who would fight to get freedom and equality for weak nations, they fought the last war for these maxims but they try to evade these points in case of Indians wherever they are—either in India or in the Colonies.

I once more appeal to the hearts of Indians and I hope they will be melted and the cause of B. E. A. Indians will be forthwith taken up by them.—Yours, etc.,

D. B. DESAI.

Broach, June 14.

DISILLUSIONMENT.

ITS SEVEN STAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Impartial English visitors to this country during the last two years have felt and said, that India is undergoing a great transformation; and that the national spirit is visible everywhere. We owe our political awakening, our intellectual independence, our aspirations for self-government and our present Reforms not only to the small band of British friends, not only to our great and illustrious leaders, but also to the bureaucrats, whose autocratic acts provide a positive stimulus to combined and continued agitation and strong action for our real Freedom. For, our experiences of the last eighteen months have opened our eyes far wider and fuller than all the teachings and preachings of our political *gurus* could effect during the last forty years. We are all more or less getting disillusioned at the present moment in India; and our views of British statesmanship, of British sense of equity and justice, of Britain's love for her pledges are undergoing a great change beyond doubt. It is the bureaucracy in India and its Anglo-Indian organs, that are mainly responsible for this disillusionment; and below we notice briefly its seven stages in their regular order of occurrence:

(1) First came the Rowlatt Act, endangering our sacred Liberty!

(2) Then came the Martial Law enchaining and harrassing the innocent!

(3) Then followed the Summary Trials, which resulted in the imprisonment and execution of Indians without a fair and open trial!

(4) Then was ushured the Indemnity Act exonerating the oppressors of the Punjab during April, 1919!

(5) Then was pursued a Currency Policy inflating the Exchange and selling Reverse Councils, and thus embarrassing Indian traders and emptying Indian money-market!

(6) Now is proposed to Turkey a peace of partition and exploitation estranging Moslem sympathy in India, in the Empire and in the world!

(7) And, lastly, we have the verdict of the Imperial Government on the Punja episode, which has astounded all India and affected their faith in the sense of British justice in India.

So deep is the feeling of indignation and resentment, so great is the transformation in public opinion, so noticeable is the disillusionment about the official attention, affection and administration, that the most conservative men in politics, the most orthodox admirers of Government, and the most loyal eschewers of politics-shake their head and murmur, "whither will this policy Government lead to?" May Government revise their policy is the earnest prayer of all India! Amen!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

MOTOR TRAGEDY AT BANDRA

DEATH OF PARSI LADY.

(From a Correspondent.)

On the night of the 9th intant, as reported in our columns, a motor car accident occurred at Turner Road, Bandra, in which two Parsi ladies, belonging to a respectable family, Mrs. Avabai Behramji Barucha and her daughter Miss Dhunbai were knocked down by a motor car. The old lady had a nasty wound on teh scalp which rendered her condition rather critical while her daughter who had escaped with comparatively insignificant injuries suddenly collapsed and died of heart failurg on Tuesday morning.

Mr. D. R. Desai, First Class Resident Magistrate, was present at the inquest, and a punch was called including a Parsi lady, named Gulbai Pestonji Tarmaster. It was found necessary to include the Parsi lady to testify to the character of the injuries on the body of the deceased, as it appears after death amongst Parsis none outside the Parsi community is permitted to view the bare body of any dead person. Her evidence went to show that the deceased had absolutely no serious injuries on her body.

Dr. Dordi, examined by Inspector Baldwin, in the course of his statement said that when he was called by the father of the deceased to treat the patients he saw the young lady had a swollen upper lip and a contused wound on the inner side. There was an abrasion above the left eye-brow and slight abrasions on the legs below the knees. He saw no injuries on the head. He had attended on her from the 9th June to the time of her death. Dr. R. B. Billimoria attended on the 10th while Dr. P. C. Barucha came on the night of the 14th. The father had called the other doctors as he was anxious to know if the case was serious. They said there was nothing serious. Dr. Barucha, however, suspected deceased might develop concussion of the brain, not as a result of the accident but of her own general physical condition. She was weak and nervous. He had once treated her for influenza and pneumonia. She had a weak heart. She was all along fully conscious of what was happening. If she had no heart failure she should have certainly lived in spite of her injuries.

Questioned by Inspector Baldwin, why he particularly attributed the death to heart failure Dr. Dordi said he did so because she suddenly collapsed and from her history as given by the patients' relatives.

The mother of the deceased whose wound on the scalp was of an alarming nature is improving and is expected to recover in course of time.

RAILWAY FATALITY AT BANDRA.

A BUTLER KILLED.

It was only on Friday last as reported in our columns that a Hindu fitter while attempting to cross the railway track to pass from one platform of the Bandra Station to the other was run over by a train and killed on the spot.

On Monday afternoon another man by the name of Nabibux Elaihibux, a Mahomedan Syed aged 35, who was a butler in the service of Mr. Wood, of the G. I. P. Railway, Audit Department, while attempting to cross the railway lines to catch a train for Bombay met with a fatal accident.

It appears the deceased was carrying his master's tiffin basket to his office. But before leaving for Bombay as usual, he went to the Nowpada Musjid to say his prayers. This done he was proceeding to the up-platform of the Bandra Station from the Nowpada side where there is a complicated and confusing network of railway lines very dangerous for pedestrians to traverse. Here he was knocked down by a train which came from behind him. His head was very badly fractured and he sustained other injuries. He was immediately removed by the Railway police to the Bandra Hospital where he died.

On Monday evening an inquest was held at the hospital by Sub-Inspector Karaka of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police touching the death of the deceased, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

COLLECTORS' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 15.

There is a big programme for the forthcoming Collectors' Conference at Ootacamund. The subjects for consideration include training young civilians, particularly those who have not undergone probation in England, suggestions for better methods of distribution of loans for land and agricultural improvement if possible through co-operative societies, encouragement of increased production, suggestions in connection with work of the publicity Bureau etc. These subjects will in the first instance be examined by a sub-committee whose conclusions will be placed before the conference.

RUSSIAN CONDITIONS.

BRITISH DELEGATES IN RUSSIA.

The special correspondent, "Daily Herald", writes:—

In the train between Petrograd and Moscow, May 17.—In 1905 the great square in front of the Winter Palace was the scene of a terrible tragedy, when the Tsar's soldiers moved down 30,000 unarmed Russian citizens who, led by Father Gapon, came to demonstrate against an age-long tyranny. On May 16 the same square was red, not with the blood of martyrs, but with countless banners testifying to the victory of the Russian people over despotism.

The British Labour Delegation's last day in Petrograd reached a wonderful climax with this, the celebration of the Red fleet's third anniversary. At least 100,000 people crowded into the square to witness the procession of soldiers and sailors and the members of the Petrograd trade unions, and then, in true Russian fashion, became part of the procession themselves, surging up to the reviewing stand in a dense wave, cheering and shouting for their British brethren.

From the high dais in front of the Winter Palace, overlooking the sea of faces, Comrades Purcell and Williams, in short addresses, acknowledged this marvellous tribute on behalf of the British Delegation. Then the whole mass, singing the "Internationale," with the Delegation in its midst, surged on to the Narishkin Palace.

Here again from the balcony of the Palace, overlooking that hotbed of iniquity, the Fortress of Peter and Paul, the members of the delegation thanked the crowds for the great demonstration.

MINUTE INVESTIGATION.

The last two days in Petrograd were full of crowded hours for the British delegation. There was so much to be seen that the Britishers were forced to split up into groups to cover the whole ground. One group visited the clothing factories, another the schools and hospitals, another the transport department, and another the food distribution centre.

There has been absolutely no attempt to conceal anything from the visitors. The shortcomings have been as easy to see as the fine things. Everywhere we have talked freely with the workers and the people in the streets.

Complaints were freely aired in the factories. In one clothing factory the delegates were surrounded by workers who pointed to their torn shoes, crying, "Give us shoes."

Others cried out, "We need more bread, but the inevitable corollary everywhere to the complaints was, "Why don't you lift the blockade, so that Russia can live?"

VISITED BOURGEOISIE.

Everywhere the same story. Saturday was dedicated to the delegates wandering about on their own and visiting the bourgeoisie. "Why don't you lift the blockade? Why do you allow the Polish offensive? Things were on the mend until then," they were asked.

There is unanimity in all quarters to fight the Poles. The country has been moulded into a solid mass now, and that solid mass will be flung at the invading Poles. All elements are rallying to the Soviet Government. At least half the officers in the parade were from the old regime, and the serried banners bore significant inscriptions, such as, "Workers, protect the fruits of revolution," "We will not allow the Polish reactionaries to dictate to the Russian people."

The last evening of the delegation's visit was one of the violent contrasts. It was spent at the Opera, where the world-famous ballet danced a fantasy of Benoit. This is one of the strangest features of the revolution, so often remarked before, but continually surprising the visitor. The delegation sat in the Tsar's box, and, together with the great audience of workmen and women, witnessed a performance as wonderful as any given in the old Tsarist days.

This determination to preserve intellectual and aesthetic life, despite material difficulties, is characteristic. At night the delegation went direct from the Opera to the train, which, despite all transport difficulties, left exactly to time, and has been running at 50 miles an hour ever since.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for instrumental error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 16th June, 1920 was 29.896 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .120 inch. After correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming down.

The "Bombay Chronicle" calls the Allahabad paper "The unscrupulous Pi." We've never met a scrupulous one.—The "Looker-on."

(Continued from column 6.)

crease of medical colleges in the presidency and that the burden of maintaining them should be shouldered by both the State and the well-to-do members of the public as was the case in London where many of the medical institutions were conducted by the public. If the landlord offered the building, the capitalist funds and the trained men their services then it was not impossible to start medical colleges.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

NEED FOR MORE FACILITIES.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' MEETING

A meeting of the Bombay University Students was held on Tuesday evening at the Arya Bhuvan Hall, at Sandhurst Road, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, to protest against the recent Government resolution, restricting admission of students into the Grant Medical College, and in consequence of which resolution the Dean of the Grant Medical College had to refuse admission to a number of students. Dr. Row was voted to the chair. Hundreds of students attended the meeting, the hall being over-crowded.

DR. ROW.

Dr. Row at the outset remarked that the question of refusing accommodation to medical students was not to be divided by the Dean of the Grant Medical College, or the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, but it was to be partly decided by the Government and partly by the public spirited citizens. He therefore did not see any reason why they should not pass resolutions and go in a strong deputation to ask the Government with due moderation and reasonableness to redress their grievances. He said the Dean was also justified in deciding not to allow the lecture-hall to be over-crowded as the students did not go there for merely keeping terms, but to learn serious lessons. The mofussil wanted a large number of trained medical practitioners and as the matters stood the only remedy for the situation was to ask the Government to double the staff, lecture-halls, etc. Of course the excuse might be put forward for funds. Regarding funds he said the large number of students, who will be admitted, will not be taken free. Besides Government could very easily utilize the services of eminent private practitioners as honorary lecturers, associates and assistants, and he was confident a very large number of private practitioners would be too glad to render such services.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. L. Alvares then moved:—

"Resolved that this meeting of the Bombay University Students considers that the proposals, put forth by the Dean of the Grant Medical College and approved of by the Government in their General Department Order, No. 3064, dated the 30th April, 1920, will operate very harshly upon the students, and therefore strongly urges on the authority to reconsider them."

Mr. Alvares in moving the resolution said that the Government order could be analysed under three distinct headings, first, to restrict admission into the first year class; second, to restrict admission into the second year class; and, third, to disqualify a student after his failure three times at any examination. With regard to the first and the second heads he said no one could thank the Dean of the Grant Medical College for his proposals. There was no room in the college and the Dean had to make it. However, he thought it harsh on the part of Government to approve of such restrictions and to put them in force without due notice. As regards the third head he emphasised the fact that success in examinations was no measure of a medical man's ability and added that the argument of a "better man" was very faulty. It was harsh on the part of Government to make a student leave college after four and a half or six and a half years' medical training. The student in that position could neither continue his studies elsewhere nor would his qualifications enable him to earn a living. He humourously compared it to the "survival of the fittest."

The resolution on being duly seconded and supported was unanimously and enthusiastically passed.

The following resolutions, too, were then unanimously carried:—

"This meeting elects five gentlemen from among the medical students, to form a deputation, and directs them to interview and represent the grievances to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, to the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay, and to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and to try by all right means to get the grievances redressed."

PETITION.

(a) "This meeting resolves that a petition be drawn up and sent to the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay, and Governor-in-Council as early as possible, praying that the Order be reconsidered and the arrangements to increase the facility for medical education by opening more medical colleges, expedited."

(b) "This meeting authorises the members of the Deputation, referred to in Resolution, No. 2, to draw up and forward the said petition."

"This meeting authorises the Chairman to send copies of the above resolutions to H. E. the Governor, the Surgeon-General, the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of the Grant Medical College, Grant College Society and the Bombay Medical Union, craving the co-operation of the last two bodies in getting the grievances redressed."

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

DR. ERULKAR.

Dr. Erulkar, who was present, said before the meeting dissolved they could not very well blame the Dean for refusing admission to a number of students, as in a medical college the fewer the students, the better education could be imparted to them. The only remedy for their grievances for being refused admission was that there should be more teachers, associates and assistants, as suggested by Dr. Row and he thought many of his profession would come forward as honorary workers if their services were to be made use of. He also advocated the in-

(Continued in column 5.)

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BOMBAY CINEMAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Dr. Vegas has done well in drawing the attention of the Municipality to the very important question of flicker of pictures in almost all the Cinema Halls in Bombay. The flicker may be due to one of the following causes; (1) Mistakes in the perforations of the film itself with regard to accuracy of pitch and shape; (2) unsuitability of the film or the projector where these are not of the same standard gauge; (3) defects in the projector entirely. Defects arising from causes (1) and (2) may be safely left out of consideration, for in these days of competition among the expert film-making houses outside India, no pains are spared to see that these mistakes do not occur and money is spent like water in getting the best expert labour employed. One is, therefore, painfully compelled to put the blame for flicker on the projector employed. The picture exhibitor at least in a big City like Bombay has no excuse for it. There is no use his saying, "Oh Sir, my stand is not rigid enough or the film is very dirty, or the film perforations are broken, or the film dragging sprocket is slightly worn out or out of gear, or I cannot get the necessary parts such as pressure gates or unbent and uneven running shutters," as these excuses will not carry conviction. Exhibitors generally rent their films at very heavy prices. In the case of renowned serials they pay as much as Rs. 1,000 a month and in cases where the renting is on a percentage system this renting charge may come to as much as Rs. 300 a day in special cases. They can have no excuse therefore, in running these films on rickety machines. A projector is only a small machine and it has got to do very heavy work at five hours a day, so that even the best projector must be somewhat unfit after a year's constant use under severe conditions.

Before the war the price of a very high class projector was somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 350. One year after the war it went up to about Rs. 1,000. Spuare parts also rose in prices by about two to three hundred per cent. But during the past year the prices have come down considerably. A man renting films at such enormous prices must no doubt be in a position to renew his projector every year and must also keep a good stock of spare parts. Given that even these are all right, the exhibitor has another way of escape and that is that the operator is not attending to his duty, that he does not keep his machine clean or properly adjusted. Well, this is a matter entirely in the hands of the exhibitor. The only way out of it is for him to engage the best man available and pay him well and treat him well, and give him all the facilities for keeping his machine working well. The defects arising out of the bad projector are, therefore, so easily remedied at compartively little cost to the exhibitor that it is no hardship to him to replace his machine or worn out parts and the authorities concerned in the issuing of licenses for exhibition whether Government or the Municipality or a censoring Board will do well to insist on the condition that absolutely steady projectors are employed. If the authorities are really interested in seeing that the eyesight of people frequenting these shows are not wantonly spoiled they will have the sympathy of every reasonable man on their side if they insist on this essential condition of a steady projector.

Another very annoying cause of spoiled eyesight is that of having to sit too near the screen. It is a painful sight to see 2 to 3 hundred people huddled together within 15 to 20 feet of the screen. On account of this distance their eyes have to roll quickly and constantly over wide angles in order to follow the pictures without properly appreciating the same, because this short distance produces headache, and giddiness and the pictures appear distorted and out of relief. It is highly important, therefore, that the least distance allowed should be at least 30 feet between the screen and the front seats.

The owners of the films also will do well to insist that their names are not spoiled by the projectors being inaccurate or defective. The public on the other hand, who it is that have to pay all these exorbitant charges out of all proportion to the kinds of pictures shown and their methods of projection and in addition spoil their eye-sight, will do well to raise this question in authoritative circles. Perhaps some Hon. member might feel inclined to raise this question in council.—Yours, etc.

"CINEMA—GIRLS."

S. S. KASHMIR.

The following are the names of passengers by the P. & O.'s s.s. Kashmir bound for Calcutta from London, which port she left on the 22nd May last:—

Colley, Mr. J. F; Ellis, Mr. D; Christie, Mr. T. J; Bryan, Mr. Mrs. and Child; Foins, Mr. F. W. C; Grimmus, Mr. J; Gardner, Mr. Mrs; Dubois, Mr. E. A. C; Turnbull, Mr; Turnbull, Mrs; Guthrie, Mr. A; Bruce Boy, Mr. A; Bonam, Mr. J. H; Price, Mr. W. E; Smith, Mr; Smith, Mrs; Mullings, Mr; Mullings, Mrs. and Infant Ayah; Robinson, Mr. W; Pocock, Mrs. and Infant; Underwood, Mr; Underwood, Mrs; Feare, Miss F. A; Nicoll, Mr. R. G; Gibbs, Mr; Gibbs, Mrs; Allen, Miss; Symons, Mr. E. S; Symons, Mr. W. J; Jewell, Mr. A. H; Seal, Mr. A. E; Ryper, Lt. C. H; MacGary, Capt. J; White, Mrs. Manwaring; Van Toll, Miss; Cottrell, Mrs. M. A; Lloyd, Mrs. and Infant; Osborne, Mr. R; Megan, Mr. C. J; Weller Mr. W. H. G; Newbold, Mr. F; Meschovis, Mr. P. J; Groundwater, Mr. W. G; Jones, Miss M; Carter, Mr. P; Hill, Mr. A. H; Benson, Mrs. and Infant; Newby, Mr. S; Hughes, Lt.-Comdr.; Hughes, Mrs; Hughes, Miss; Rankin, Lt.-Col. C; Blount, Lt.-Col; Blount, Mrs; Lugg, Mr. E. J; Lugg, Mrs; Macintosh, Mr. J. A; Minter, Mr; Minter, Mrs; Hubbard, Mr. A. E; Graham, Maj: H. J; Lunham, Lt. T. M; Brigden, Sub Comdr.; Brigden, Mrs; Hunter, Mr. R. C. W; Brooke, Mr. C. B; Morris, Mr. P; Williams, Mr. J. L; Wilson, Lt. C. G; Kennedy, Mr. G; Cheriton, Mr. T; Sir Brearman's Ntv: Svt; Lea, Mr. Mrs. and Infant; Wilkin, Miss N. Nty: Svt; Mrs. Watson's Ayah; Noble, Mr. J. W. D; Hickey, Capt. S. G; Farran, Prof. A; Malan, Mr. C. H; Hampton, Mr. H. V; Lamond, Mr. W; Gibson, Mr. J. G; Carr, Mr. J; Warton, Maj: C. P; Patel, Mr. D. V; Thompson, Mr. J. P; Bery, Mr. M. Lal; Lane, Mr. C. M; Lane, Mrs; Milligan, Mr. S; Chaundler, Capt. O. S; Farrell, Mr. N. N; Dick, Mr. G. P; Saxton, Mr. M. T; Lennie, Mr. J. C; Crabbe, Mr. W. G; Bloxham, Capt. H. F; Blackwood, Mr. R. C; Bhagvat, Mr. M. N; Bose, Mr. Sirsir; Foster, Mr; Foster, Mrs; Craig, Mr. R. J; Prytherch, Mr; Collett, Mr. F. S; Sechiari, Miss K; Johnson, Mr. R. L; Holmes, Mr. H. L; Chanchuri, Mr. M; Chandchuri, Mrs; Chandchuri, Child Nurse; Misrahi, Mr; Master, Mr. H; Mehta, Mr. D. H; Abass Khan, Mr; Himat Singhi, Mr; Yoursaka Irobe, Mr; Ahmedbhoy Laljee, Mr; Esmail M. Jaffer Keen A.

FOUR NEW STEAMER LINES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, June 15.

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POONA NOTES.

THE SEASON OPENS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 13.

The Poona season began by the terrific storm, which visited it last week and the Poona Mail has been daily fetching our usual visitors.

Our roads are here and there strewn over still with the remains of magnificent Poona trees, which the last storm threw down, trunk, roots and all.

I have already remarked that owing to extreme scarcity of houses we do not expect too many outsiders, there being also limited accommodation in the three or four well-conducted hotels here. Virtually, there is only one good cosmopolitan hotel conducted by a Parsi gentleman, the Grand, because the others, especially the Poona hotel are only for Europeans!

Owing to an accident in his Excellency's staff, the levee has been postponed, but a garden party has been fixed to be held early next month, 6th July, at 9-45 p.m.

The detailed programme for the season has been issued. The chief items of course as usual are the Poona races for which the first meeting has been fixed on the 1st of September, and the cricket matches. Of the latter we expect a most interesting fixture, on 3rd July when the Parsis of Poona will play against the European Gymkhana.

A very interesting Japanese Art Exhibition is being held in a room in the Poona Hotel at present. The Tosa Art Studio from Yokohama has brought a number of splendid colour paintings and also some very good panels.

Poona is a place for all sorts of missionary work and Mr. E. R. Alegaokar and his three brothers are to be congratulated on the most valuable depressed class mission work they have done in the two vernacular day and night schools at Kirkee. There was a most influential gathering held there for the annual prize distribution last Wednesday and the Hon. Mr. Covernton presided over it. The history of Mr. Alegaokar's schools is most interesting and invites the attention of other advocates of free education of the backward classes in the whole of India. Poor but intelligent children of the labourers in the Kirkee arsenal and other factories are given an excellent opportunity to receive elementary education and the work has now so much advanced that Mr. Alegaokar has just prepared a building scheme which is estimated to cost a lakh and a quarter rupees.

The Director of Public Instruction, in his presidential speech, greatly eulogised the manager's work and enthusiasm. The Alegaokar brothers, he observed, might be regarded as fishers of men and it was in that sense that the word "captured" was used in the address. Men and boys and girls were like fish caught in the educational net and it was hoped that in the future the schools should be widened and deepened so that shoals and shoals of such fish could then be brought into the school nets. He promised a substantial Government grant towards the building fund and himself gave a sum of money for the distribution of sweets among the poor children.

LIMIT TO LEISURELY RESEARCH.

Thus "The Leader":—

A writer in "Commerce" states that Mr. Raitt, cellulose expert to the Government of India, is now in England in connection with the development of the pulp resources of India, but primarily to obtain pulping plant for the Forest Research Institute in India. The plant, we learn, is needed, for further experimental work in investigating new sources of paper-making material. Mr. Raitt is of opinion that there is sufficient bamboo in sight to produce 14 million tons of dry pulp per annum. The total cost of production is not expected to exceed one-half of that now required for wood pulp. When the prospects are so promising, why has the question been practically neglected by Government for so long? There must be a limit set to leisurely research, and practical work should be taken in hand without delay. There will be ample opportunity for research in the process of manufacture itself.

INCREASE IN COST OF SERVICES.

"The Leader" writes:—

It appears from a reply given by Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons to Mr. Lunn, in mail week, that the recent increases in remuneration of the British officers of the Indian Army and British troops would involve an additional expenditure of £1,700,000. Increases in other services were:—

Indian Civil Service	...	£360,000
Indian Police Service	...	£130,000
Indian Educational Service	...	£100,000
Indian Medical Service	...	£250,000
Total	...	£840,000

There are other Indian services which have also got substantial increases. If to these is added the increases granted or proposed to be granted to provincial and subordinate services in various provinces the total would come to a very high figure indeed. This is the penalty which the country has to pay for high prices which are the direct result of war. Will it be possible to find the extra money required for the increased salaries and also for the development of beneficial services without additional taxation? We doubt it very much.

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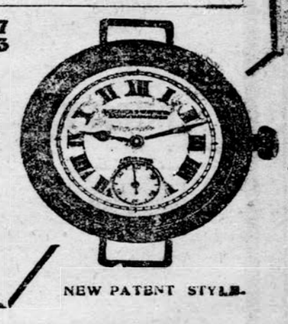

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